The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871. 22 NO. 342

THE IRISH RIOTS.

A Carnival of Blood in New York on Yesterday.

The Orange Procession Saluted by Volleys from a Mob.

A Series of Fights Between the Militia and Police and the Rabble.

The Loss of Life Believed to be About Two Hundred.

Colonel James Fisk, Jr., Struck with a Club, and His Ankle Broken.

Details of the Extraordinary Precautions Taken by the Authorities.

Resolution of Thanks to Governor Hoffman by a Meeting of Merchants.

Call for the Organization of an American Protestant League.

The City Militia Under Orders all Night at Their Armories.

The Post Office Guarded by the Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

Nearly 20,000 Rioters Said to be Still Lurking About.

Curses and Jeers Heaped Upon the Head of Superintendent Kelso.

A Storm of Indignation Throughout the Union.

Governor Hoffman Tendered a Regiment of Indianians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

New York, July 12—6 p. m.—The most intense [illegible] prevailed here all the afternoon. The newspaper offices have been besieged, and bulletins eagerly devoured. Of all the troubles in the [illegible] the firing of the military on the mob in Eighth avenue is the most serious. About forty-five or fifty rioters are reported killed up to this hour, and a great many wounded. [illegible] members of other regiments [illegible]. Several innocent citizens, mere lookers-on, are stated to have been shot. Harpers' publishing house has been threatened, and is strongly guarded. The wild rumors of the Irish burning the armories and other buildings up town seem to have no foundation. Many threats of destruction to-[illegible] by the mob. Just now the [illegible] seems partially suppressed, but it is believed will soon break out again. The mob, all told, is declared to be 20,000 strong, and there are fears of terrible scenes to-night. [illegible] Reporters from up town say the entire casualties will reach at least 200, nearly 150 of them rioters.

WILD RUMORS.

New York, July 12—10 p. m.—Though the city has been filled with rumors of fighting and rioting in different quarters, there has been no [illegible] of consequence since the military fired on the mob in Eighth avenue.

CANARDS.

The widely-circulated stories that Colonel Fisk, Jr., had been wounded or killed, have no foundation. He was not, it is said, in command of the Ninth Regiment. [illegible] that Horace Greeley had been badly [illegible] is a canard.

[illegible]

[illegible] twenty bodies have been picked up where the militia fired on the Catholic rioters.

THE MILITARY

remain under arms all night, as the rioters have made many threats, and fears are felt of further violence.

THE POLICE.

Some twelve policemen have been wounded, [illegible] mortally. Some twenty-five [illegible] persons have been seriously hurt by [illegible] of policemen—some of them merely lookers-on.

THE EXCITEMENT

[illegible], but the police and militia are on the alert, and prepared for any emergency.

[illegible]

[illegible] in this city was in a more [illegible] than Superintendent Kelso yesterday. Old associates [illegible] spoke to him coldly, or received his [illegible]. During the day many prominent acquaintances called on him and [illegible] if the order was genuine. On being [illegible], the great majority of them [illegible] astonishment at [illegible] confirmation of what they could not have [illegible] believed to be true. [illegible] well-dressed, intelligent [illegible] the Superintendent, and [illegible]: [illegible] that order, Mr. Superintendent. [illegible] "Yes, sir." [illegible] "Well, G—d d—n you, sir, you [illegible]." [illegible] indignant individual was at once ejected from the office. [illegible] the Superintendent, and [illegible] was issued on his own responsibility, or after consultation with the [illegible] "On my own responsibility." [illegible] the storm of indignation which the [illegible] had created, the Superintendent said that [illegible] public feeling would subside in a [illegible] calm counsels prevailed the majority would say that the [illegible] was a wise one. He declared [illegible] would attempt to [illegible] the parade of the Orangemen, and he [illegible] through a [illegible] should be encouraged [illegible] in which hundreds—perhaps [illegible]—of valuable lives might be sacrificed. Newspapers, he said, had added to, if not [illegible]. The police [illegible] to put down an extensive [illegible] a criminal folly to promote or [illegible]. The assertions of the Superintendent [illegible] the Orangemen [illegible] preserve order, and that all [illegible] the public peace or interfere [illegible] promptly met and put [illegible] of the services of the National Guard. The police force was ample [illegible], by whomsoever [illegible].

[illegible] OF A CATHOLIC CIRCULAR.

[illegible] police official has obtained [illegible] copy of a printed circular distributed [illegible] of distance and communication [illegible] the Catholic attacking forces. The [illegible] to 32, represent the various [illegible] and the names, "Vinegar Hill," "Croppies" [illegible] are supposed to indicate the [illegible] Orange procession was to have [illegible] divisions [illegible] could readily have been made, and where all Orangemen [illegible] have had [illegible] to [illegible]. The attack was to have been made in overwhelming numbers, and the unfortunate Orangemen, overcome and scattered, were to be slaughtered without mercy. The attacking party would have been armed with breech-loaders and pistols, and they boasted that they were strong enough and numerous enough to overcome any force of police or National Guards that might be sent against them. They say they are resolved to fight the thing through, and that they will effectually end Orangeism in this city by destroying it, root and branch. The following is the circular in question, which there is high authority for pronouncing genuine:

"Orangemen—The Green above the Red. First, second, third, fourth, and fifth will follow. Seventeenth. Sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth follow. Vinegar Hill. Tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth will follow. That City Violated its Treaty. Fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, and twentieth will follow. Giants' Causeway. Twenty-first, twenty-second, twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, twenty-sixth, twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second will follow. Croppies lie down."

SEVERAL PROMINENT DEMOCRATS

have declared that the proceedings of yesterday and to-day will hurt the party immeasurably; that Hoffman's proclamation came too late, and that his slowness of decision will destroy his chances of nomination to the Presidency.

THE RIBBON MEN

are violent in their denunciations of the police and military, declaring that every rioter shot has been foully murdered, and that the protection of the Orangemen was merely a pretext to excite odium against the Catholic Church and Democratic party.

IN WALL STREET.

New York, July 12.—The excited condition of the city to-day ruined business. Very little was talked or thought about save the Orange procession and the riots. At an early hour most of the brokers [illegible], and the tin boxes containing their securities were deposited in the Stock Exchange and safe vaults much earlier than usual. It was not known to what extent the rioting might spread, and if the rioters should get the upper hand for a while a raid on the banks might be attempted. When the news came down that fighting had begun in the upper wards, the excitement was intense [illegible] of the question, and at the close there were scarcely enough brokers in the different departments of speculation to establish quotations.

COLONEL FISK.

Among the wounded in the fray was Colonel James Fisk, Jr. He was persuaded not to appear in uniform, as it is known that there are many people who would like to take a shot at him; but as the procession was passing the Grand Opera House his feelings got the better of his discretion, and he rushed in and attempted to take command of his regiment in citizens' clothes. He was knocked down by a brick, and his ankle was broken.

ESTIMATE OF LOSSES.

It is estimated, this evening, that the number of killed to-day were as many as 60, and that at least [illegible] of the badly wounded will die to-morrow. The excitement will hardly abate until after the funerals of the slaughtered Ribbon men take place.

POSSIBLE REVOLUTION IN POLITICS.

The events of the past few days may work a revolution in politics. It must be [illegible] by the Catholic Irish. Mayor Hall has no friends anywhere, and is universally condemned. It is a curious fact that while thousands of Republicans are lauding Governor Hoffman, thousands of men who have hitherto been Democrats express their intention of voting hereafter against the local Democratic rulers.

THE KILLED.

New York, July 13, 12:30 a. m.—A complete list of killed, [illegible] Walter Ackerman, aged [illegible]; Charles Rockland, aged [illegible]; James Clark Love, aged [illegible]; Timothy Hanlon, aged [illegible]; Henry C. Page, private in the Ninth Regiment, and financial manager of Fisk's Opera House; Thomas Spring, aged 75; Mary Ann York, aged 11; also twenty-two men and one woman not identified; also, a Sergeant of the Ninth Regiment.

THE WOUNDED.

Seventy-two persons in all were wounded, among them Colonel James Fisk, Jr., in the ankle. He was not in command of his regiment, but was in his shirt sleeves in the street, and was shot while lifting the body of Page from the sidewalk. Nearly all the casualties were among men evidently members of the Hibernian societies.

ALL QUIET.

At this hour, everything is quiet—no signs of rioters anywhere. Hibernia Hall is still closed and dark.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT

fired without orders, but not before they had been a number of times fired on from a house in Eighth avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

HOFFMAN'S DUPLICITY.

2 a. m.—It is stated that there is clear evidence of Hoffman's duplicity. He was in the city on Monday afternoon, and Kelso's order was discussed between him and the Tammany leaders. He knew all about it, and only issued his proclamation when he was alarmed at public opinion. This, it is stated, can be proved.

(To the Associated Press.)

PUBLIC SENTIMENT RELATIVE TO THE RIOT.

New York, July 12.—Nothing is talked of this morning but Hoffman's proclamation, the shameful surrender of Tammany, and the prospect of trouble between the Orangemen and Ribbonmen. Hoffman's proclamation caused much less surprise than Superintendent Kelso's order. The indignation over the latter, and the understanding that it was prompted by Mayor Hall and other Ring members increased throughout the day, and last evening was intense and almost universal among Protestant and American citizens. The revocation of the police order is a desperate though tardy effort on the part of Hoffman to save the Democratic party of the State, whose position has now assumed national importance from the consequences of the enormous blunder which sprung from the ignorance and recklessness of the City Hall Directory. Hoffman's proclamation was the only way out of the untenable position the Democratic organization of the city had assumed. His action [illegible] to save the party from the popular condemnation which always follows such criminal blunders.

It is scarcely possible that the Orangemen, who had accepted the situation of force created by Kelso's circular, can so far now modify their arrangements as to go on with their interrupted celebration. The disposition of the Tammany leaders is to throw the responsibility of the suppression of the Orange parade on Kelso, but many of the police declare that the order was prepared in the City Hall by Mayor Hall, Sweeney, Connolly and others, and that neither President Smith nor Superintendent Kelso knew anything of it, or that a change of programme was contemplated until late Monday afternoon. The onus of the entire affair has been thrown on Kelso, when in reality he is only obeying the orders of those above him, who choose to remain in the background.

It is reported that large quantities of arms have been distributed through the city to the Ribbonmen, who expect to use them to-day. It is believed serious rows will occur between the New York and Brooklyn Hibernian societies should the Orangemen not parade, as in their excitable condition they are as liable to fight among themselves as to attack outsiders. Everybody is excited over the present state of things. The quietest and most conservative citizens are thoroughly aroused, and offer their services, and, if need be, to preserve religious freedom and republican equality.

Not since the riots of '63 has New York been so stirred. Tammany is terrified at the storm it has raised, and is very anxious to suppress it by all manner of concessions. A Protestant League is seriously talked of to oppose Roman Catholic encroachments, and not a few persons predict the reorganization of the Know-Nothing party. If there is any trouble made by the Ribbonmen, there will probably be such scenes of destruction and carnage as the city has never known.

CAPTURE OF ARMS.

Morning.—Several breech-loading rifles, a large quantity of cartridges, four trunks and several cases containing wearing apparel and other articles were left last evening at the House of the Good Shepherd, a Roman Catholic reformatory institution, on East Eighty-ninth street, by an expressman. Captain Clinchy was informed of the fact and took possession of the property. It is conjectured that it was left there by mistake, and that it was intended for some of the men who were to participate in the attack on the Orangemen to-day. The police heard of arms being conveyed to various localities in the city during the day yesterday. These are supposed to have been distributed during the evening to those who are expected to use them to-day.

NOVEL APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS.

The day opens cloudy and sultry. A dense fog overhangs the city. At 7 o'clock the streets present a novel appearance—not unlike the days of the draft riots of 1863. Soldiers in fatigue uniform are hastening in every direction to report for duty at the armories and their respective regiments. Mounted policemen patrol the streets. Heavy squads of police are moving to designated points in the city. Extraordinary precautions are being taken to preserve the peace, and the authorities are working with harmony and energy. A printed secret circular, containing a plan of the proposed attack on the Orangemen, has fallen into the hands of the police, and they have perfect knowledge of their intentions.

A FIGHT AMONG THE HIBERNIANS.

At a late hour last night a number of Hibernians got into a row among themselves, in their hall, on Prince street. A number of them were severely pummelled.

ORDERS TO UNITED STATES TROOPS.

All the regulars at Governor's Island and at Forts Hamilton, Schuyler, and other forts in the vicinity, have been placed under arms and ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice. General McDowell has promised hearty co-operation with the State authorities.

THE MILITIA UNDER ARMS.

The First, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Seventieth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Eighty-fourth Regiments of the National Guard are now assembled at their armories. General Shaler and staff have just arrived at the police central office, where their headquarters will be during the day.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN AND STAFF

have established their headquarters at the Central office. The revocation of the order of Superintendent Kelso by Governor Hoffman and the Governor's proclamation are received by citizens of all classes with expressions of the liveliest satisfaction [illegible].

ARRANGEMENTS BY THE POLICE.

[illegible] each Captain of Police was required to make a schedule of his available force, men which were selected three-fourths of the whole [illegible]. Each Captain was then ordered to report at the police headquarters at 8 o'clock this morning, with two Sergeants, a roundsman, and three-fourths of the patrolmen under his command. This will bring to the police headquarters thirty-three Captains, sixty-six Sergeants, the same number of roundsmen, and between 1,100 and 1,200 patrolmen. This force will be formed into three battalions of ten companies each. Each battalion is to be commanded by Inspectors Dilks, Walling, and Jameson. The supreme command will be vested in Superintendent Kelso. Besides a large force of police, precinct detectives have been ordered to report to Captain Irving, of the detective force, and, with the central office detectives, this force will be used as skirmishers, to note the movements of outstanding parties of Orangemen and Hibernians, and when anything worthy of note occurs, to report the same to the nearest police house, whence it will be transmitted by telegraph to the central office. Besides the instructions in the general order which has been given to the police, the police have received from Superintendent Kelso secret instructions in regard to the disposition of the force to-day, and the utmost secrecy is preserved in relation thereto.

ARTILLERY AND MARINES PLACED ON DUTY.

A battery of United States light artillery was brought over from Governor's Island, and landed in the Park, near Castle Garden. Several batteries of mounted howitzers, from the navy yard, have been placed upon the tugs of the harbor police, and are now lying off Twenty-seventh street, East River. A detachment of United States marines have been placed on a tug, and now await orders from the arsenal, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue, Colonel James Crosby in command.

ISSUE OF AMMUNITION.

One hundred and thirty thousand rounds of ammunition for small arms have been issued, and 100 rounds of canister for 12-pounder field pieces. Large amounts of ammunition have been issued at the arsenals. Each soldier will be furnished with forty ball cartridges, and will carry one day's rations, with knapsack.

PREPARATIONS TO PROTECT THE PROCESSION.

Cannon will be planted at different places along the route of the procession, and they will be guarded by heavy detachments of troops. One battery will be stationed at the corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-third street, but the location of the other is not ascertained. The police will be almost exclusively used in protecting the procession and preserving order on the streets, before and after the parade.

INDICATIONS OF THE MORNING.

9 A. M.—At this hour everything is quiet. All feel confident that the action of Governor Hoffman secures peace. The militia are ready, under arms. The police are fully instructed. The appliances of the police electric telegraph bring the whole city's breadth within the reach of one ruling arm at the police headquarters, and all are at the Governor's bidding. Everything promises a secure and peaceful day, and if the Orangemen choose to parade there seems to be no reasonable doubt that they will parade undisturbed.

BUSTLE AND CONFUSION.

10 A. M.—In the vicinity of the police headquarters all is bustle and excitement. The police, under command of the various Captains, were assembled upward of 1,200 strong.

GUARDING HARPERS' BUILDING.

Three hundred policemen have been ordered from the Twenty-ninth precinct, under command of Captain Burnett, and fifty more from the Fourth, for the purpose of guarding Harpers' building.

AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE.

Among the personages who visited the Central Office this morning are Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Sheriff Brennan, Assistant District Attorney Fellows, and several other leading politicians. There has been no disturbance. The mounted police were kept busy carrying orders from one point to another. There are about twenty stages kept in readiness to convey the police to any point as soon as possible. The building is nearly filled with reporters from all the papers.

AT HIBERNIA HALL.

In the vicinity of Hibernia Hall very few persons have made their appearance.

HANGING AN EFFIGY.

In front of Fourteenth and Spring streets an effigy of a man trimmed with orange colors was suspended to a telegraph pole, and was cut down by order of Captain Walsh, of the Sixteenth Regiment.

THE FIRST EXCITEMENT.

11 A. M.—The Irish Catholic laborers on the boulevards have suspended work and are marching down in a body. Inspector Jameson, with 100 men, has been sent up to Forty-second street and Eighth avenue to intercept them.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

are out in full force, each regiment being stationed at its respective armory, ready for any emergency that may arise.

PLACING THE BATTERIES.

The battery from Castle Garden Park have gone up town on the east side of the city. Another battery of light 12-pounders is now crossing from Brooklyn, supposed to be from Fort Hamilton.

THE MARINES IN READINESS.

All the marines in the Brooklyn Navy Yard are placed under arms.

ASPECT OF THE STREETS.

11:30 a. m.—The streets in the up-town districts have an appearance of a holiday. Groups of Hibernians are to be seen on nearly every corner. Gangs of men, five and six in number, may be seen going in the direction of the western part of the city. The aspect of affairs looks very threatening. The men in the marble and stone yards along the East River have nearly all left work, it is supposed, for the purpose of opposing the Orange parade.

RUMORS.

12 m.—Rumors are rife that rioting is going on in the upper part of Ninth avenue. The rumor creates great excitement down town.

GATHERINGS OF LABORERS.

At Constitution Hall men are in crowds awaiting the outbreak. Every corner has its group, and things look dangerous. Captain Cameron has been reinforced by several sections of men, and fears are entertained of a sudden outbreak. At Hibernia Hall, in Prince street, there is a gathering of the most excited character. The people are arming, and have decided upon asking the police authorities for protection on their excursion. The reporters got into the hall, but were turned out. The laboring men of the East side seem to have made this day a holiday, and breathe vengeance against any Orange demonstration that may be made. Prince street is filled with an angry crowd, which only awaits the word to be up and doing anything violent. Parties of them have left for various points, under arms, and in quest of enemies. They are sanguine of making a successful raid upon any Orange association having the temerity to parade. Spies are out in all directions and mysterious messengers arrive from time to time. The lower part of the city is very quiet, and there are indications of a mob.

THE RIOT BEGINS.

12:15 p. m.—The riot has commenced at last. About a quarter before 11 this morning reports commenced to come. The first report was from the Twenty-third Precinct, and to the effect that the mob had commenced in the vicinity of Eighty-third street and Third avenue, and were driving the people from the streets. Two hundred and twenty-five men were immediately picked out and placed under command of Captain Hedden, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who was ordered to proceed to the above point, and disperse the mob. The second report was from the Thirty-second Precinct, and stated that the rioters were marching through the boulevard, and had attacked Italian and Swiss laborers in the vicinity of One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Superintendent Kelso and General Shaler immediately held a consultation, and General Shaler ordered seven companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, Colonel [illegible] commanding, to proceed to and guard that point.

The latest order had barely been given when another report was received that several Fenians had collected about the Fenian headquarters, in Nineteenth street and Twenty-first avenue, where a large quantity of arms were stored, and clamored loudly to be given their arms, which was refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About 100 officers were put in stages and immediately sent over there.

[illegible] THE LADS.

At the Fifth Regiment armory, in Hester street, a large crowd collected, and signified their intention of taking the arms. There were about 100 men of the regiment in the armory, to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges this morning. Seeing that the regiment was prepared for them, one brawny man said: "Come, boys, let's go down to the Seventh ward and get the lads, and we'll clean out the damned Dutch." The majority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man, to get "the lads."

WHISPERING CONSULTATIONS.

Prince street is alive with men speaking in whispers, who, when they see any stranger coming, keep silent.

A DISTURBANCE QUELLED.

There was a report of a fight in Hibernia Hall, but before the police reached there it was stopped, and all is quiet.

THE MOB ADVANCING.

12:30 p. m.—An immense mob is collected on Third avenue, near Eighty-third street, and are driving the men from their work. The mob is coming down town. The Police Headquarters are prepared to meet an attack. Two companies of soldiers have just been quartered on the upper floor.

THE IRISH LABORING CLASS.

The Water Works men, 1,000 strong, are all off, and are not working to-day. The men in Central Park are all at work.

LABORERS ATTACKED.

Information has just been received that a body of men from the boulevards are now engaged in a battle with the Italian and Swiss laborers at One Hundred and Forty-third street and Ninth avenue. Colonel [illegible] regiment is hurrying to the scene of the affray.

THE FIGHTING BEGUN.

12:45 p. m.—Fighting is now going on in the Tenth and Eleventh Precincts, and along [illegible] street. The militia have been ordered to Eighth avenue and Forty-second street, where an attack has been made upon Judge [illegible] house. Large bodies of police have left in stages also.

FIRING UP TOWN.

1 p. m.—Immense crowds have assembled in Avenues A and B, where the Irish Catholic element is the stronger. Large bodies of police have been sent up there. Firing has been heard for the past hour, but no casualties are yet reported.

THE MOB REPULSED.

1 p. m.—A mob of Irishmen gathered around the Fenian headquarters in avenue A and demanded the arms. General Mullen refused to give them up. The mob then attacked the Fenian armory, but were driven off by the police and a detachment of the Eleventh Regiment.

[illegible]

1:30 P. M.—Two Hibernians have been killed and several soldiers wounded.

Harpers' building was attacked.

The mob pressed the Conductors of the Eighth Avenue Railroad into service, and [illegible] severe fighting is going on.

[illegible]

A great many [illegible] and Americans [illegible] to arm themselves [illegible] of law and order, if necessary [illegible] of over 1,000 men to aid in putting down the rioters.

ATTACK ON SOLDIERS.

Hardly a single Catholic Irishman is at work anywhere to-day. Many of them are wildly drunk and making threats to kill every d—d Protestant in the city.

[illegible]

The German Fifth Regiment dispersed a lot of Irishmen at the Assembly Rooms, in Hester street, at the point of the bayonet. A man has been lately wounded in a row at Hibernia Hall, on Prince street. He was fighting with some Fenians, who mistook him for an Orangeman. His name is not known.

FENIAN HEADQUARTERS ATTACKED.

A large crowd attacked the Fenian headquarters [illegible] Nineteenth, Twenty-first streets and avenue A, and [illegible]. General Mullen, of the Fenian Brotherhood, assumed charge of the building, and swore he would not give up the arms. They drew revolvers and made a rush for the building, but Mullen held them at bay until the arrival of one hundred policemen. At their approach the men fled. The police seized all the arms in the place and took them to headquarters.

MARTIAL LAW PROPOSED.

At this hour the Governor is considering the expediency of completely clearing the streets, and placing the city for the time in the control of the military. Tweed and Hall keep themselves out of sight, being evidently afraid to face the hurricane they have raised.

AN ASSAULT.

[illegible] Freeman was severely assaulted by a gang of ruffians, who knocked him down and stamped upon him. He was taken to his home.

THREATS.

Stewart's store on Broadway has been threatened by the mob, and is guarded by the authorities in the interest of order.

The Police Headquarters have been attacked, and have been placed in a state of siege. Formidable barricades have been erected in front of the building, behind which the militia are intrenched in force. It is not believed that anything can be effected at this point by the rioters.

The Daily Times, on account of its decided anti-Catholic course, is the object of a contemplated attack. The wildest rabble of low-browed ruffians are howling opposite the office, completely blocking Park Row. George Jones is absent at the Northwest, and Jennings and his associates are within, thoroughly armed and supported by many citizens and a company of militia.

Harpers' Building may successfully resist the assault. It is filled with armed men, who will, however, [illegible] to the last, and then have recourse to hot water and cold lead.

FULL REGIMENTS.

All the regiments turned out in full numbers. The Seventh had 1,100 men in line.

[illegible]

The locality of the house to which Colonel Fisk was taken is kept a secret, as the mob threatened to take the life of any member of the Ninth, especially Fisk. The Hibernians swear they will have vengeance.

AT THE ORANGE HEADQUARTERS.

As early as 8 A. M. crowds of Orangemen were collected around their headquarters, corner of Twenty-ninth street and Eighth avenue, where the procession was to start from.

In a building on the corner, where two lodges hold their meetings, were gathered members numbering about 100, with a few women. The men wore orange scarfs, and had revolvers and swords about them.

ADVANCE POLICE.

Police, numbering 400, arrived about 10:30, under the lead of Inspectors Jameson and Walling, and placed one squad on Thirtieth street and Eighth avenue; another on Twenty-eighth street, and a small corps on Twenty-ninth street, about half way down the block on both sides of the avenue, to prevent any but members of the Orange fraternity from entering the lines.

ARRESTS ON SUSPICION.

Several persons, representing themselves to be Orangemen, were allowed to pass through, but, being rather suspicious-looking, were arrested by the police, and on about twenty were found revolvers and pistols of all kinds, clubs, and old rusty swords. From one man was taken a seven-shooter, loaded; a box of cartridges, and a roll containing the names of nearly 100 volunteers who got ready to do [illegible].

Every few minutes arrests were made, and in almost every case firearms were taken from the prisoners.

A fellow representing himself as a reporter had furnished himself with a four-shooter and ammunition, and a club. He gave the name of M. J. Gallagher, and when taken in charge with a companion named a [illegible].

THE MOB GATHERS.

About 1 o'clock the neighborhood of the Orange headquarters became crowded, and the police had difficulty in keeping the mob within bounds. About half-past 1 the Orangemen formed on Twenty-ninth street, below Eighth avenue.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.

At the same time the Twenty-second Regiment, under Colonel Porter, marched past and formed a line on Eighth avenue, where they loaded with ball and cartridge.

Next came the Ninth Regiment, which took up a position to the north of the Twenty-second. The police were on the east side of the street, and the military on the West, and it would seem to have been the intention to have the Orangemen march between the two lines.

APPEARANCE OF THE ORANGE PROCESSION.

The latter presented a small appearance, numbering scarcely 100. They had two banners—one the Stars and Stripes, the other banner bearing a picture of William of Orange on horseback, and a small one with the inscription, "American Freemen, [illegible]."

After waiting some time for a band of music, it left, and a line was formed.

A CHARGE ON THE MOB.

About this time the police on the other side of the street made a rush on the mob, and it was feared that a general row would take place, but matters were quieted, and at 2 o'clock the signal for starting was given.

ATTACKED BY RIOTERS.

The procession started and was twice attacked by rioters, who were quickly put to flight by the police. A large number of rioters were clubbed and taken prisoners.

A BAYONET CHARGE.

At Twenty-sixth street the Ninth Regiment charged the mob with fixed bayonets. Several persons were killed and wounded—among them one woman—killed. Fisk was shot through the wrist. Captain Spencer, of the Ninth, was killed by his own men, while firing a volley into the rioters. Lieutenant Page, of the Ninth Regiment, advertising agent of the Grand Opera House, is mortally wounded.

THE PROCESSION FIRED ON.

Between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at the procession. The military returned the fire, killing 5 and wounding 12. Two boys and a lady were shot; 10 citizens and 3 soldiers were killed.

THE TROOPS FIRED ON.

Coming down the avenue, at the corner of Twenty-third street, the 84th Regiment was fired upon by the mob, killing and wounding twelve. One policeman was shot dead.

GREAT SLAUGHTER.

The fight at Twenty-fourth street and Eighth avenue was more severe than at first reported. Over 100 of the mob were certainly killed and wounded. Among the troops, those known to be killed, besides those already reported, are a captain of the 84th and two privates, and a sergeant of the 6th. Five regiments are resting on their arms near Cooper Institute.

A CHARGE BY THE POLICE.

Just before the Orange procession formed, 500 Hibernians, all armed, with loud cheers, took possession of Twenty-sixth street, immediately opposite the police, who stood quietly waiting for orders. When the orders came, the street was cleared in two minutes. One detachment marched quickly down Twenty-sixth street, toward Seventh avenue, two others, one up and one down Eighth avenue, and the Hibernians disappeared. No shots were fired, but here and there the dull crack of the locust showed some unfortunate had found out the thickness of his skull. In an instant the street was empty. Every shop had its shutters up, and nobody but the police was in sight, with the exception of an intrepid photographer, who adjusted his apparatus to view the row with all coolness.

ADVICE TO THE ORANGEMEN.

General Shaler at first advised the Orangemen not to bear banners, but finally told them to carry what they pleased.

The Orangemen then gave three cheers for Governor Randolph, and three for the Stars and Stripes.

The Master then exhorted the brethren to keep the peace, maintain their dignity, and on no account retaliate for blows or insults while on the march. Any brother being disorderly would be expelled from the order.

The question then arose whether ladies should join the procession in carriages. The ladies were not afraid, but finally concluded to go home and wait the result.

One brother was pointed out as well known to Irish Catholics, and he was requested not to go on, for if he did, there would surely be a riot.

PRAYER.

Mr. Thomas Bennett then offered up prayer for Divine protection on this great day.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN,

accompanied by several officers, drove up the avenue while the procession was moving.

EIGHTH AVENUE,

notwithstanding the dark appearance around, never looked better than this afternoon. The soldiers, two deep, lined the avenue for eight blocks, and 1,000 policemen were also present. The pavements, windows, and every inch of room, was occupied by dense crowds.

STORES CLOSED.

As soon as the riot began, the stores in the upper portion of the city were closed, and in jewelry and some other stores valuables were removed from the show windows.

THE SIXTY-NINTH ON GUARD.

The Post Office is now guarded by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, which, although Irish, stands ready to put down the Hibernians.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY MERCHANTS.

At an adjourned meeting of merchants held at the Produce Exchange, this afternoon, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the arbitrary assumption of power on the part of the Mayor and Superintendent of Police, in discriminating between the rights of one religious or political organization to the prejudice of another.

Resolved, That we utterly repudiate the spurious and pernicious doctrine published in said order, [illegible] which they contained, as in direct opposition to the great American doctrine of liberty for all.

Resolved, That we care nothing for the religious or political peculiarities that may underlie the differences among our foreign-born citizens; but we repudiate any restriction of the rights of one class more than another, and [illegible] rights and privileges [illegible].

Resolved, That the [illegible] of this meeting are [illegible] and are hereby tendered to Governor Hoffman for the prompt manner in which he has delivered the Empire City from the odium of being governed by the rabble.

ARMS SEIZED AT FENIAN HALL.

The police seized 150 stand of arms at Fenian Hall, 19 and 21 Avenue A, and brought them to the police headquarters. The mob did not wait to learn the business of the police, but fled at their approach.

A RAID ON HIBERNIA HALL.

The police, backed by the [illegible] regiment, made a raid on Hibernia Hall. The mob ran like sheep. A large number were arrested, and [illegible] of revolvers and pistols being found upon their persons. These were all captured by the police and taken to the central office.

RECREANT POLICEMEN.

Policemen William Hennessy and Patrick O'Grady, of the Sixth Precinct, refused to serve, and their buttons were cut off and they locked up.

CALL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF A PROTESTANT LEAGUE.

The following is said to be in circulation for signatures:

"In view of recent and probable future events, the immediate organization of a society to be known as 'The Protestant League of America,' with headquarters at New York city, with affiliated societies throughout the United States, is recommended. For this purpose, and properly to consider the immediate event that gives rise to this suggestion, let public meetings be called at once in this city and elsewhere. The claims of the Roman Catholics are incompatible with civil and religious liberty."

THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

10 P. M.—About forty persons were killed during the riot to-day. The total number wounded is unknown, but fifteen are known to have been mortally wounded. At the Sixteenth Precinct Station there were sixteen dead bodies this evening. They were removed to the Morgue. At the Twentieth Precinct there were four dead bodies. At the Morgue there are at present forty bodies. The only ones so far identified are Henry C. Page, Ninth Regiment, and advertising agent of the Grand Opera House; Charles Pettit, Chas. Beekin, and Mr. Archibald. Among the killed of the Sixteenth Precinct were a woman and child. The remainder are supposed to be rioters.

COLONEL FISK

was at the head of his regiment, and was wounded early in the affray, under the following circumstances: The Colonel was with his regiment during the morning. About 1 o'clock he went to see Governor Hoffman about the running of the Pavonia ferry boats. He returned about 2:30, and took command of his regiment, when the collision at Twenty-fourth street took place. While in the act of giving an order, he was struck with a club and one of his ankles broken. He was at once removed to his private residence in Twenty-third street. His wound, though painful to him, is not dangerous.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION

broke up in Fourth avenue, opposite the Cooper Institute. The Orangemen put their badges and regalia in their pockets, and, mingling with the crowd, quietly dispersed. The police took charge of the Orange banners.

THE SITUATION AT MIDNIGHT.

12 P. M.—The city is quiet. Heavy bodies of police are patrolling the city. The troops are in their armories, ready to leave at a moment's notice. An Orangeman's house was stoned, to-night, but the mob fled before the police. Several false alarms of fights have been given.

INCIDENTS OF THE MASSACRE.

The Tribune of to-morrow will have the following: "When the Orangemen were opposite Twenty-fourth street, the column halted for a moment. Immediately after the halt a shot was fired from the upper story of the brick building on the northeast corner, and simultaneously shots were fired at the Sixth Regiment from near Twenty-fifth street. On the same side of the street the Eighty-fourth Regiment received the first shot, and in the confusion of the moment many men aimed at the windows, as if expecting the order to fire. In an instant one gun was discharged, and then followed a regular volley along the line of the 6th, 9th, and 84th Regiments, a few men loading and firing the second time. So sudden was the occurrence that the officers were taken by surprise, but as soon as possible they rushed among their men to stop the work. The firing of the 84th Regiment was chiefly directed at the upper part of the house, whence the attack had come, but the sidewalk was swept also. As soon as the smoke cleared nine bodies, one of them a woman, were seen lying extended and still upon the pavement in front of the house. The right wing of the regiment being advanced about twenty-five yards beyond Twenty-fourth street, the men in that part of the line fired across the sidewalk, at the southeast corner of that street and the avenue. Here were a group of about twenty policemen and a few citizens. All these, discovering that the troops were aiming low, threw themselves, by a common impulse, [illegible] upon their bellies and scrambled away as the firing [illegible]. However, a well-dressed man, who was afterward ascertained to be [illegible], was instantly killed, and after him, Policeman John O'Connor fell dangerously wounded. The firing over there was a pause several minutes, in which a further attack by Hibernians was awaited, while the troops were brought to an attention, after reloading their guns. No regard was paid to wounded and dying for several minutes. The [illegible] citizens were afraid to venture out of their houses, and none of those escorting the Orangemen dared advance beyond the lines to give relief on account of the imminent danger that other shots would be fired by the treacherous and infuriated mob, and that the militia would renew their wild volleys.

The situation at the crossing of Twenty-fourth street, where the writer stood, was terrible. Before the eyes of all there lay eleven prostrate bodies. Two or three were piled together as they had fallen. A dead woman was stretched across a dead man; a man with a fearful wound in his head, which covered his face with blood, writhed in agony for some moments, and then slowly crept to the doorstep, and feebly strove to raise himself upon it, presenting as he did so, a full view of his ghastly injuries. An aged workingman, evidently an Irishman, had received a shot in the arm, and sat down upon a step, and desperately faced the troops in the midst of the firing, while holding his bleeding arm extended before him, he remained until relief came, fixedly glaring in silence at the Orangemen. A lad crouched against a cart-wheel, just beyond the corner of Twenty-fourth street, appearing to have received some hurt. A woman appeared at a window above, making signs of anguish and bewilderment, looking alternately down at the bodies and then at the troops and policemen. Presently, one and then another friend of the victims stole out and touched them, to see if they were still alive, but soon hastened within. One young Irishman, however, remained, and walked to and fro, wringing his hands, and making piteous and incoherent cries of grief. From time to time he clenched his fists and seemed to be making desperate resolves of vengeance, and then would stop to look at one and another of the bodies. The surgeon of one regiment came, with commendable promptitude, to attend to the wounded. At last, when the mob had been driven far back on the side of the street, the work of moving the dead and wounded began. A column remained at a halt. The riot was suppressed by this single volley. The most drunken and desperate of the mob could not be induced to resume the fight.

General Varian, indignant at the action of the Eighty-fourth Regiment in firing without orders, ordered it to the rear, and brought up one-half of the Ninth to take its place at the left of the Orangemen. The procession then moved on. The passion of the mob appeared to have greatly subsided. The sidewalks were lined with people, the windows of the houses were crowded, and at many points workingmen in large numbers suspended their labors to witness the procession, but they were all silent.

It is doubtful if any case of the day will compare with Mr. [illegible], a member of a stationery firm on Nassau street, near Liberty. He was walking along Eighth avenue, near Twenty-eighth street, and when the first volley was fired several balls entered his body. One passed through his breast, another shattered his jaw to splinters, and two took effect in his neck. He at once fell on the pavement, and, though still living at Bellevue Hospital, last night, no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

AT THE MORGUE.

A sad sight was witnessed at the Morgue. An aged lady, dressed in deep mourning, sat by a rude pine coffin, which was painted a sickly red, in cruel mockery of rosewood. It contained the body of her eldest son. He was a vender of kindling wood, and, in company with a boy, had been on his usual route. In passing across the street his attention was attracted by the crowds on Eighth avenue, and he drove down Twenty-seventh street, from Seventh avenue, to see the procession. He had scarcely arrived at his anticipated station of observation before the firing began, and a stray bullet striking him in the breast, he fell off the seat dead. The boy at once drove home and informed his mother, who sought and found the corpse of her dead son at the Morgue.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

The following is the latest report of casualties: Total killed, reported at the Morgue, 35; total wounded, 175; total number of rioters arrested to midnight, [illegible].

ALL QUIET.

The city is now perfectly quiet.

THE MORNING ASPECT AT JERSEY CITY.

New York, July 12.—The streets of Jersey City present this morning an aspect ominous of coming trouble. Thus far there is no disturbance, but the indications are that the evening will witness scenes of riot and bloodshed. At every street crossing and congregated around every liquor store are groups of Hibernians, who maintain sullen silence. Some hundreds are lingering about Washington Hall, their headquarters. The police display great energy in the efforts to preserve order. A number of persons armed with pistols, knives, and hatchets have been arrested. They had been drinking freely. At the Orange headquarters everything is quiet. All present are engaged in preparations for the procession, which will move at 3:30 p. m.

AN UNMOLESTED PARADE.

New York, July 12.—About 150 Orangemen paraded to-day in Jersey City, escorted by three regiments, and were unmolested. Governor Randolph and staff are at Taylor's Hotel. The Governor has ordered the ferry companies to stop boats, if crowded, before entering the slips, until it can be ascertained that no rioters are on board. Regiments are stationed at each ferry house ready for service, if needed. All the liquor stores in Jersey City are closed. There is a great deal of excitement, but apparently quiet.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT OVER THE RIOT.

IN CHICAGO.

Never since the most interesting days of the late European war has there been so much excitement in the streets as was manifested, yesterday, upon the arrival of the news from New York. The Tribune [illegible] in front of all the newspaper offices by persons eager to peruse the bulletins posted in the windows, and [illegible]. So far as could be gathered from the [illegible], and in all places of public resort, a very general sentiment was expressed in [illegible] to the disgraceful [illegible], coupled with a hearty wish that at least 10,000 of the rioters were shot down. The better educated class of Irish generally agreed in the feeling of indignation [illegible], but there were many [illegible] waiting for a fair opportunity to make a similar [illegible]. [illegible] an incident occurred which showed how easily the flame could be set going. The steamer [illegible] was on the point of leaving Clark street bridge with a number of Norwegian families on an excursion. She was decorated with evergreens, and on the mast of the vessel was a small Norwegian flag. The flag gave offence to a number of Irishmen, who boarded the steamer and ordered the Captain to haul it down. He did so, fearing that non-compliance might create a row. On the arrival of some police, however, the flag was again hoisted, and the Irishmen walked away growling.

Samuel Stone, Grand Master for the State of Illinois of the American Protestant Association, has issued the following call:

"The feeling that at present raging in the city of New York, being simply another [illegible] of the intolerant and despotic spirit that has at all times actuated the devoted members of the Roman Catholic Church, it becomes all liberty-loving American Protestants to band themselves together for the purpose of self-protection, so that, should their liberties at any time be invaded by intimidation or actual violence, they may be prepared for such occasion. The American Protestant Association was organized for such contingencies. We are an independent and truly American association, and, as such, invite all Protestants who are law-abiding citizens to immediately fraternize with us by upholding the privileges guaranteed to us by the genius of our constitution, should they at any time be placed in jeopardy."

AT PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 12.—Thirteen guns were fired here in honor of the proclamation of Governor Hoffman.

AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., July 12.—At a meeting of the Common Council, this evening, a resolution of thanks to Governor Hoffman, for his brave action in upholding the rights of the people to assemble and parade, was unanimously passed. The Board is largely Republican.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indianapolis, July 12.—Nothing, since the firing upon Fort Sumter, has created such an excitement in this city as the news of the attack upon the Orangemen and militia in New York. Despatches were sent to Governor Hoffman tendering him a regiment fully equipped, if needed. A public meeting has been called for to-morrow night to form a Protestant League.

AT QUINCY, ILL.

Quincy, Ill., July 12.—The news of the riot in New York city, to-day, is sought after with great interest, and the final result is the general theme of conversation. Crowds are hanging around the newspaper offices, eager to learn the latest news from the seat of war.

AT ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, July 12.—The news of the riot in New York caused a great sensation here. There were orders to close the arsenal and guard it, which was done, though there was no appearance of disorder here.

AT CINCINNATI, O.

Cincinnati, July 12.—The news from the New York riot, to-day, produced a profound sensation. The bulletin boards have been surrounded with crowds during the afternoon and evening, and the newspaper offices besieged with anxious inquirers for information. The interest throughout the day pervaded all circles. In banking houses, on 'Change, in stores, and in public conveyances it has been the general topic of conversation. The expression has been quite general that the right of the Orangemen to pass through the streets should be maintained at all hazards. A deep-seated anti-Catholic feeling has been developed.

AT BROOKLYN.

There is so much excitement in regard to the terrible riots in this city, that it was deemed advisable by the Police Commissioners and Chief Campbell to have an available force at headquarters during the night. All court officers and the sanitary squad were held in reserve to 1 a. m. The Fourteenth Regiment was dismissed early in the evening.

IN THE CANADIAN CITIES.

New York, July 12.—Advices from the principal cities in Canada state that the Orangemen paraded without being disturbed, but intense anxiety was felt at the proceedings in this city.

The news of the rioting in New York creates considerable excitement on the streets, but all is quiet. Governor Hoffman's course is generally warmly approved by all parties.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Thomas J. Turner Lodge, No. 409, F. & A. M.—Regular communication this (Thursday) evening, at [illegible] Hall [illegible]. Brethren are cordially invited to attend. By order of the W. M.

[illegible], Sec'y.

DEXTER PARK RACES.

Races at Dexter Park, Saturday, July 15, 1871.

Four Races, in which Regent, Malcolm, King's Excuse, Blinkiron, Burnbrae, Allen Ward, and Lady Fairfield will run.

Purse No. 1—One Mile, $125; $100 to first, $25 to second.

[illegible]

Purse No. 2—Mile Heats, $250; $200 to first, $50 to second.

[illegible]

Purse No. 3—1 1-4 Miles, $150; $100 to first, $50 to second.

[illegible]

Purse No. 4—3-4 of a Mile, $75; $50 to first, $25 to second.

[illegible]

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

15 PER CENT DISCOUNT.

Summer Underwear, Hosiery, &c.

We will, commencing this day, make a deduction of fifteen per cent from regular prices until Sept. 1, on our entire stock of Summer Goods, comprising SILK, Lisle, and Cashmere Under Vests and Drawers, HOSIERY, GLOVES, GENTS' NECK WEAR, &c. Also, a deduction of $6.00 per dozen on best shirts from this date.

BROWN & PRIOR,

Shirt Tailors and Gents' Haberdashers,

93 Wabash-av.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

On North LaSalle-st., a first-class Dwelling House, with all modern improvements and conveniences. Apply to owner, at Room 5 Pardee's Building, 210 South Water-st.

THERON PARDEE.

CHOICE RESIDENCE FOR SALE

[illegible]

PATENTS.

PECK & MIATT,

136 Clark-st., Solicitors of

PATENTS.

[illegible]

WINDOW SCREENS.

Wire Window Screens

[illegible] 143 LAKE-ST. [illegible]

ICE PITCHERS.

ICE PITCHERS! BERRY DISHES!

We will open to-day the largest assortment of fine porcelain-lined ICE PITCHERS AND URNS, with WAITERS and GOBLETS to match, ever offered in this city.

Also novelties in BERRY DISHES, all at very low prices.

N. MATSON & CO.,

117 Lake-st.

WANTED.

WANTED.

Five first-class Salesmen in our Wholesale Department. No applications will be considered except from men thoroughly acquainted with Domestics and Dress Goods, with a large trade already established in this market, and applications to be made in writing.

Hamlin, Hale & Co.,

Wabash-av. & Washington-st.

WANTED.

An experienced Travelling Sewing Machine Salesman [illegible] Address [illegible]

MANHATTAN S. M. CO.

[illegible]

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE CURATIVE.

THE BARTLETT COMMON-SENSE TRUSS is meeting with unprecedented success.

One thousand three hundred and fifty-seven Trusses SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

[illegible] GREAT ACCURACY. [illegible]

Bartlett, Bulman & Parker,

[illegible]

RUPTURE

DR. MARSH'S PATENT RADICAL CURE TRUSS cures Rupture (Hernia), when properly applied, and our directions followed. These, and all kinds of Trusses, Braces, etc., are successfully fitted at the office of MARSH, BOWLES & CO., [illegible] Washington-st., Chicago, adjoining Crosby's Opera House.

SHIRTS.

CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

Received this day, one case of Cambridge and Oxford Shirtings, light Summer Weights, Styles, confined to us, and cannot be had elsewhere in the Northwest, which we are prepared to manufacture into the celebrated Sam. Brown Shirt, in our well-known style.

BROWN & PRIOR,

Shirt Tailors and Gents' Haberdashers,

93 Wabash-av.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

$1,000. $1,000. $1,000.

In order to show that he believes what he says about his goods, the proprietor of

SEELY'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS

offers $1,000 to any one who will produce an extract purer than those which bear his name. J. M. SEELY.

WHO TAKES THE MONEY!

[illegible]

LET THE LADIES REMEMBER!

[illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

[illegible]

Collegiate and Commercial Institute,

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

RIVERSIDE HOTEL,

RIVERSIDE, ILL.

[illegible]

TOILETINE.

TOILETINE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

Fine Show Cases, Counters, SHELVING, &C.

[illegible]

BANKRUPT SALE.

BANKRUPT STOCK

HAMLIN, HALE & CO.,

Wabash-av. and Washington-st.,

Having purchased the entire Bankrupt Stock of

R. LONGMIRE

At a Nominal Price,

Will offer the same on Thursday Morning to their customers at about

One-Third the Regular Prices.

The stock consists of Laces, Embroideries, Ladies' Underwear, Infants' and Children's Clothing, Trimmings, White Goods, Ribbons, and a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Dry Goods.

These Goods will be offered in the Basement, specially arranged for this Sale.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING PIANO.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Furnished on Monthly Instalments.

ADDRESS

Reed's Temple of Music,

47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST.

TAILORING.

Closing Out Sale!

From July 15, to Sept. 1, 1871, I will make to order any goods in my Summer Stock at from ten to twenty per cent less than former prices.

Goods must be closed out to make room for an elegant stock of Fall Goods, to arrive on or about Sept. 1.

GEO. W. MATHEWS,

Late BROWN & MATHEWS,

93 WABASH-AV.

GENTS' CLOTHING.

10 PER CENT DEDUCTION!

On all suits, or parts of suits, [illegible]

ELY,

Draper & Tailor,

[illegible]

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

FASHIONS FOR AUTUMN NOW READY.

[illegible]

PERFECT IN FIT.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

PAPER.

PAPER.

We have the Largest Stock in the West of

News Paper,
Book Paper,
Manilla Paper,
Wrapping Paper,
Writing Papers,
Printers' Stock,
Cardboard,
Strawboard,
Binders'-Board,
Twines.

Odd Sizes Book, News, and Wrapping made to order.

BRADNER, SMITH & CO.,

110 & 112 Madison-st.

COAL.

COAL!

LACKAWANNA COAL.

[illegible] DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO. [illegible] Genuine LEHIGH and No. 1 BLOSSBURG COALS constantly on hand.

OFFICES: 230 East Madison-st., 126 South Market-st., [illegible]

ROBERT LAW.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

Chicago, July 11, 1871.

SCOTT CELEBRATION.

[illegible]

I. O. G. T.

[illegible]

A MEETING OF OWNERS,

AND CAPTAINS OF CANAL BOATS [illegible]

SAFES.

THE HARRIS SAFE

Never Fails to Preserve Its Contents.

[illegible]

TANEY & HARRIS[illegible]

A large stock of these Safes for sale at LOW PRICES at the Manufactory,

60 & 62 South Canal-st.

NORTH EVANSTON GROVE PROPERTY.

FINE LOTS 50x150 FEET ON AVENUES FROM 75 to 150 FEET WIDE, for $5.00, $7.00, $10.00, and $12.00 per foot front. Terms, one-fifth down, and balance in 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, at 6 per cent.

The great auction sale at this place on Monday last, by Wm. A. Butters & Co., under the auspices of J. W. Stewart and the subscriber, was attended by a very large number of people. Though the day was cloudy and threatened a storm, there were seven passenger coaches filled with our most respectable citizens, who purchased freely of the property, and MANY OF WHOM CONTEMPLATE SPEEDY IMPROVEMENTS.

This pleasant suburb has been rapidly growing in numbers and in the favor of the people for the past three years, and THE PROSPECT OF ITS CONTINUED RAPID GROWTH IS BETTER NOW THAN EVER BEFORE.

I will be glad to show our property to all desiring good investments and pleasant homes.

Free railway passage to and from the grounds furnished.

JOHN CULVER,

No. 65 Clark-st.

COFFEE AND TEA POT.

THE NATIONAL COFFEE POT!

29,000 Families in the U. S. use them.

140,000 Persons praise the "National" every day.

It always makes most Excellent and Delicious Coffee.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL.

Manufactured exclusively by the

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

FOR WHOLESALE BY FRANK STURGES & CO., and for retail by the trade everywhere.

NATIONAL TEA AND COFFEE POT CO.,

CHICAGO.

STARCH.

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.

In 6 lb Boxes and 1 lb Paper.

TRY IT!

Gives a BEAUTIFUL, WHITE, AND GLOSSY FINISH, besides rendering fabrics very durable.

NO OTHER STARCH SO EASILY USED OR SO ECONOMICAL.

USE IT ONCE AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

DURYEAS' SUPERIOR STARCH,

Also for Laundry.

DURYEAS' IMPROVED CORN STARCH AND MAIZENA.

MADE WITH GREAT CARE FROM THE CHOICEST CORN.

[illegible]

The Best in the World.

"PERFECTION OF QUALITY."

[illegible]

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

[illegible]

HENRY C. SMITH, Agent,

106 South Water-st., Chicago.

WM. DURYEA, General Agent,

49 & 51 Park-place, N. Y. City.

AUCTION SALES.

By HENRY FELTMAN & CO.,

[illegible]

ENTIRE CONTENTS OF

FURNITURE,

Carpets, Glass, Crockery and Silver Ware

[illegible] THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK. [illegible]

TEAS.

NEW TEAS.

Just received, and now offering, at our salesroom, 58 and 60 South Water-st., an invoice of New Season Japans, growth of 1871, only forty days from Yokohama, via Pacific Mail Steamer and Union Pacific Railroad.

TAYLOR & WRIGHT.

LIQUORS.

HUGH TURNEY

Will open his Store, No. [illegible] South Clark-st., July 17, with a SUPERIOR Stock of

Foreign & Domestic Liquors,

[illegible]

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of COON, MOORE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible]

Chicago, July 11, 1871.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Gibson & Crosby, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WM. S. GIBSON,

GEO. L. CROSBY.

Chicago, July 1, 1871.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

127 & 129 State-st., CHICAGO.

VICTOR SCALES.

ADDRESS

VICTOR SCALE CO.,

MOLINE, ILL.

Chicago House, 158 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE

[illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

GILBERT & SRECA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY.

[illegible]

LAUNDRY

[illegible] Dearborn-st.

RIVERSIDE.

CUSHMAN'S RIVERSIDE PROPERTY.

Favorable chance for those wishing to build or hold. A small number of lots, at LOW FIGURES,

FOR A SHORT TIME.

Unequalled Beauty of Location on the Banks of the Aux Plaine River.

Tasteful improvements in a high style of landscape art. No other such beautiful residence property in the West. Every man and woman living or visiting in Chicago should see the wonderful town of Riverside, laid out with the taste and finish of the most elegant old country estates. It possesses every feature desirable in a rural retreat near a great and growing city. It is [illegible] a moderate statement to [illegible] make that within five years [illegible] and here will bring prices [illegible] above four-fold of those now asked.

LARGE LOTS.

Moderate prices for a short time.

C. B. KING,

BASEMENT OFFICE,

162 WASHINGTON-ST.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE

For the Week Ending July 13.

EDITORIALS: [illegible]

FARM AND GARDEN: [illegible]

LETTER FROM [illegible]

THE APIARY: [illegible]

CALIFORNIA: [illegible]

COTTON PROSPECTS: [illegible]

THE AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS: [illegible]

STRANGE STORY: [illegible]

THE RED SKINS: [illegible]

THE AMERICAN LADY: [illegible]

A SUNDAY IN [illegible]

FARM BALLADS: [illegible]

HOW MEMBERSHIP CAME IN: [illegible]

A WOMAN MONEY [illegible]

THE HARPER'S HORROR: [illegible]

[illegible]

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE: [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: [illegible]

The Chicago Weekly Tribune [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO Lake Superior.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

[illegible]

JOHN C. GAULT, Sup't.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

For Silver Islet, Ft. William, and North Shore Points.

[illegible]

CHICORA,

[illegible]

Goodrich's Steamers.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE FURNITURE,

Wm. W. Strong,

[illegible] Randolph-st.

PROPOSALS.

To Contractors.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

NOTICE.

[illegible]

The Daily Tribune.
[illegible]
Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.
Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
Address TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.
TERMS OF CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
M. C. NAMES, City Circulator.

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1871.

THE NEW YORK MOB.

Of all the senseless attempts at law-breaking, that of the Irish mob in New York is the most absurd. Who are these men? Are they dolts? are they savages? are they prison-hounds? or are they lunatics at large? They pretend to be American citizens, yet prove their unfitness for association with civilized mankind. They have all the ferocity of the Comanches, the insolence of the Turks, without the intelligence and bravery of either. These men profess to be exiles from political oppression, yet where have there been more intolerant despots than they? They claim to belong to a nation that has suffered martyrdom for opinion's sake for centuries, yet the mob that demanded that Pontius Pilate should deliver Christ to be crucified were models of Christian benevolence compared with these howling, bigoted, cruel and lawless villains. They claim to rule New York city, and ruling New York city to rule the State and the Union. They propose to set aside law and constitution, peace and order, and to make their chiefs dictators. Their will,—the will of the drunken, lazy, idle, cowardly, brutal mob, the denizens of the slums, and the denizens of the drinking-shops,—the will of these men, arrogantly expressed, murderously enforced, is sought to be made the supreme law of the great metropolis of the United States.

What is this fighting for? The great battles for civil, religious, and personal freedom have long since been fought in this country. Is there any fool who thinks that these battles are to be fought over again? Is there an Irishman in New York so ignorant as to suppose that these are any longer open questions, and that a gang of fanatics in that city, recruited from the whiskey shops, can revive the controversy as to the absolute freedom and equality of all men before the law? Was there ever a more insane act than for these men to undertake to reverse the established law of Free America, and to erect in its place the cowardly, lying, treacherous, intolerant bigotry and lawlessness which has disgraced Ireland and Irishmen for thousands of years?

This is not Ireland, nor Germany, nor France, nor Scotland, but Free America, knowing no political nationality but American citizens, and holding all others aliens, whose attacks upon our institutions are to be treated and punished as the attack of any other public enemy. This is not the first time, but it ought to be the last, that these crazy Irishmen of New York city have undertaken to overawe the law and government and to become the rulers of the city. The first experience was a bloody one. At least 1,500 of them were killed in their act of ferocious lawlessness, in '63 and if it require the sacrifice of ten times that number now, the law should be vindicated without abatement of a victim. The sternest, promptest justice is the best policy; it is the most merciful to the mob. It is the shortest road to the re-establishment of authority which alone can protect these very wretches from the vengeance of an outraged people.

The Orange procession has been had, though at the cost of life, but it will be cheaply purchased if the result will be accepted as a lesson by these people that they are powerless in the end, and, when engaged in such work as this, a very disgraceful and contemptible portion of the population, to be treated like any other lawless body when they rise against the public order.

The threatened attacks upon the Harpers, newspaper offices, and other establishments, show that these men, while professing to direct their enmity against the Orangemen, had, in fact, a wider aim. They have long sought an opportunity to assert their power to take, hold, and govern New York. It is their stupid boast that it is an Irish city, and should be made wholly Irish. Two hundred dead bodies at 6 o'clock, yesterday, attested the desperate struggle to maintain this boast, and, perhaps, before the close, ten times that number will be slain. Deplorable as the sacrifice of human life is under all circumstances, it is better that it should be made as large as the necessity may demand, and that there shall be no relaxation of imperative justice until the last miscreant shall be killed or submits.

THE CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

The situation of political affairs in Wisconsin is described by our Madison correspondent, in a letter which we publish to-day, and which must be given the credit of treating the parties involved with becoming fairness and impartiality. The difference in tone and style of the calls for the two conventions is very noticeable. That of the Republicans is exceedingly business-like and brief, the only peculiarity otherwise being the word "Union" attached to the party name, making it the "Republican Union party of Wisconsin." There seems no harm in this, as the devotion of the party to the Union is a principle of which its members cannot remind themselves too often. In short, the call of the Republicans contrasts with that of the Democrats mainly in this particular: that the former means business, while the latter means talk. The penchant of Democratic meetings, Democratic committees, and Democratic orators for weeping and wailing over the sins of their enemies, is quite equal to that of the lachrymose Pecksniff for dropping a timely tear on all occasions, or of the late Andrew Johnson for leaving the Constitution in the hands of all his audiences while swinging round the circle. Or, to go further up the "corridors of time" for a simile, the spokesmen of the Democracy seem to be a small army of Jeremiahs, never tired of O-ing that their head were waters and their eyes a fountain of tears, that they might weep, day and night, for the slain of the daughter of their people. That is to say, the fact that their people are still numbered among the outs.

This besetting weakness is especially manifested in the long and lamentable appeal which the Wisconsin Democratic leaders have recently put forth, as a sort of preliminary platform. It is to be regretted that their only candidate who could inspire any confidence in the good faith of the Democratic New Departure, and their implied promise to manage public affairs more honestly, provided they can be once placed in power, has already been officially [illegible] as off the course entirely. All the other candidates named are old Democratic wheelhorses of a decidedly hunker type.

The Republicans, having been the dominant party of Wisconsin for the last dozen years, do not lack for leaders who aspire to the Gubernatorial nomination. In the present instance, the most conspicuous and active candidates are Hon. C. C. Washburn, of LaCrosse, and Hon. Wm. E. Smith, of Fox Lake. Both of these are well-known politicians, Mr. Washburn having served several terms as member of Congress, and been a prominent candidate for the United States Senatorship and other important offices. The principal objection urged against him is that referred to by our correspondent—that his nomination before the people has appeared to emanate from Washington instead of from Wisconsin. Mr. Smith's public career has been chiefly as State Treasurer for two terms, Speaker of the Assembly for one, and candidate for Governor in the last convention. The newspaper press of the State, so far as it has taken sides, is about equally divided [illegible] these two candidates, whose [illegible], seem to be so evenly di[illegible] [illegible] of a severe contest, [illegible] by the sudden [illegible] intervention of a shrewd [illegible], who will not be lacking, if [illegible] judge from the number of second-[illegible] already in the field, backed by their respective localities.

The votes for Governor, in the past [illegible] State elections, have yielded, [illegible] 8,580 majority in 1867, and [illegible] majority in 1869—in each case for the Republican candidate. The total of Congressional votes, meantime and [illegible], has shown a still larger Republican majority, ranging upward to near the 25,000 which constituted the majority for President Lincoln in 1864, and is usually cited as the maximum Republican majority. There is, therefore, no reason for the Republicans of the State to fear defeat if they avoid any embittered personal differences, and show in their platform that they are alive to the real issues of the day. Despite their lack of good leaders and their general Jeremiah-like disposition, the Democrats have shown in Ohio, in Maine, and elsewhere, that their party is less disposed than on former occasions to encumber itself with the body of dead issues, or to lose sight of any really vulnerable point in the policy of its enemies. Should they succeed, or even nearly so, in these States where they are so well organized, their success, which would happen in September and October, would greatly strengthen their fellows in Wisconsin. But the Republican platform in that State will then have been already framed, and upon it the party will have to stand. It is important, therefore, that it be of good strong timber, and sufficiently capacious to accommodate the living questions of the day. If there be faults in the actual practice of the party's ostensible representatives, and which are really contrary to the spirit of the party and the letter of its standing pledges, it is to be hoped that they will not be fathered by any official utterance of a convention of delegates fresh from the people, even in such a general way as the wholesale endorsement, without reserve, of any person or body of persons. Above all, we hope the Republican party of Wisconsin will not be invited, as that of Ohio was by its recent convention, to stand on the two stools of Revenue Tariff and Prohibitory Tariff. The intelligent Republicans of Wisconsin, or any other intelligent human being, should not be asked to declare that "believing that no one industry should be taxed for the support of another, we are in favor of a rattling tax on agriculture and general commerce, in order that our iron-mongers and salt-boilers may thrive," or flapdoodle to like effect. The Democrats have abandoned their attempts against the freedom of the colored race; let not the Republican party, which should be more honest as well as more liberal and progressive than their opponents, be, or even seem to be, committed to any further attempts against that freedom of commerce and industry which alone makes our own race and people really free!

CUNDURANGO AND THE DOCTORS.

Professional jealousy is, perhaps, as malignant among the professors of medicine as it is in any other class. A year or so ago, a doctor of the allopathic school in Washington City was called in to give his aid in saving the life of a patient attended by a homoeopathic physician, and actually rendered his services. For this he was expelled the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. In May, when Mr. Colfax was stricken in the Senate, this gentleman was summoned, and subsequently Dr. Bliss, also an allopath, took charge of the case. Because Dr. Bliss attended the Vice President in company with the other physician, the Medical Society of the District of Columbia have since expelled Bliss. Previous to this affair Dr. Bliss had investigated the newly-discovered remedy for cancer called cundurango, and had commended it. The Medical Society, while investigating Bliss for consulting with an expelled member of the profession, also had an investigation of cundurango, with a like result. They expelled Bliss, and pronounced cundurango a fraud.

Bliss, however, still lives, and cundurango will not be repudiated until after a further investigation and trial. The country has had the testimony of Mr. Colfax as to the effects of the remedy upon an afflicted member of his own family, and the world will hardly accept the hasty condemnation of the ill-tempered and intolerant faculty at Washington without a more thorough and practical investigation. The day has gone by when the fiat of the medical profession will be accepted as final. The reverence of the world for what is called medical science is not very profound. Beyond the realm of surgery, the world, as well as the profession, knows that there is no such thing as exact medical science; that all is guess-work, and that the use of remedies is purely a matter of speculation, and he is the most successful in alleviating human ailments who, possessing brains, depends more upon his good judgment, observation, and experience, and less upon the assertions and speculations of others. The medical profession is intensely conservative. Conservatism is an excellent [illegible] season, but it may be overdone; and, though it may retard truth and postpone knowledge, it is, in the end, in such case broken down. Thus, when Harvey made his grand discovery, the medical profession voted him a quack, and if any of the members of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia had consulted with him, they would have been incontinently expelled. The medical profession also rose in arms against Jenner's discovery of vaccination as a prophylactic against small-pox. It took an immense time to overcome the conservatism of the profession, and to make this grand remedy general in its use. Even at this time there are medical societies in remote parts of the world who reject vaccination. The principles and practice of medicine, as taught by Hahnemann, have been fought and resisted by the allopaths with great bitterness. They have repudiated it, have refused permission to any physician to hold professional intercourse with a homoeopathic doctor, or to attend a patient unless homoeopathic treatment has been first abandoned. Nevertheless, the new school has grown strong, and, whether rightfully or wrongfully, the world has welcomed it. Nor has the matter stopped there. Despite their resolutions and their arbitrary decrees, the whole practice of the allopaths has been modified and improved by, if not assimilated to, that of the homoeopaths. Another marked change in the practice has been the extensive use of hydropathy, once utterly repudiated by the allopaths; and it would be a libel and an injustice to the many really able and learned men of the profession to say that these modifications and changes in practice and in theory have not added much to the alleviation of suffering, and to the welfare of afflicted humanity.

One of the most painful and distressing ailments to which mankind is subject is that of cancer. For this there is no known remedy, not even in authentic cases the knife. It is laid down by the regular faculty as a disease that may sometimes be alleviated, but never cured. Dr. Bliss, upon the comparatively slight means he had at his command, expressed an opinion that cundurango might cure this terrible malady. He tried it, and, to the extent of his observation, it worked successfully. This was voted to be empyrical; and this vote was given by a body of men notoriously, confessedly, and necessarily empyrical in their entire practice. We know nothing of cundurango; it may be the most nonsensical and inefficacious thing ever proposed; but the country wants some better judgment to that effect than the analysis of the men who expelled Bliss because he recognized the professional skill of an allopathic doctor who had once consulted with a homoeopath as to the best means of saving a patient's life. Cundurango possesses the remedial qualities attributed to it, or it does not. Instead of whistling the discovery out of existence because Bliss thought well of it, the profession would have acted more wisely and more humanely by giving the supposed remedy a fair practical trial, especially as the ailment for which it is claimed to be a specific is at present conceded to be incurable. There are hundreds of ignorant persons in all parts of the world who are selling nostrums to cure cancers; and the discovery of an actual remedy ought to be heartily welcomed by the medical profession, even if it was introduced under the auspices of an allopath expelled for practising medicine with a man who had given advice to a homoeopath.

If this article have no remedial qualities, its practical use will promptly disclose the fact, and the profession owe it to the public to endeavor, as far as possible, to test the remedy fairly and honestly. If it prove to have any remedial qualities, there will be an immediate preparation of all manner of imitations and frauds, and in time home-manufactured cundurango will demand protection from the pauper labor of Ecuador. If it prove to be a remedy for cancer, and, therefore, a blessing to man, the profession should make it a special duty to protect the public from fraudulent imitations by dispensing the genuine, and this, too, even if the homoeopaths should have adopted it in their practice.

PRESIDENT BAEZ.

There are stationed and kept in the harbors of the San Domingo Republic a squadron of United States naval vessels; they have been on duty there for a year and a half, and the business for which they are kept there is confessed to be none other than to protect Mr. Baez in the possession of the office of President. The American agents and officers all testify to the fact that if our vessels were withdrawn Baez would be deposed by the people in twenty-four hours. Congress and the Senate having adjourned without ratifying the treaty for the annexation of the republic, or the purchase of Samana Bay, and without making the appropriation of the stipulated sum of $150,000, the annual instalment for its use, Mr. Baez has sent an agent to this country to raise the money from private parties, he assigning his chance of getting the instalment from Congress at the next session. It is said that persons in New York have advanced the money. They have done so in expectation that the scheme of annexation will be successful, and that the United States will reimburse them the sum. This certainly is a singular proceeding. We first purchase Samana Bay, paying $150,000 a year for several years, and the only use to which we have or ever can put the bay is to keep a fleet there to maintain Baez in the Executive chair, and protect him in his usurpation against his own people. The business is a good one for Mr. Baez, as he knows that the moment the United States protectorate is withdrawn he must depart. We have no doubt that he is liberal and lavish with his grants of lands and monopolies in the island. He will sell anything for cash. If this money is advanced, then, there will be a new and additional lobby created to labor with Congress to appropriate and squander more money upon the San Domingo vagabond.

The whole business is disgusting, and, as soon as Congress meets, it ought, by law, to put a perpetual quietus on any further action looking either to annexation or the expenditure of public money in that quarter.

There is a curious despatch from London, which represents an active competition between various American agents for the possession of the Communists who are to be exiled. It is stated that rival efforts are making to have them shipped to Colorado, Sonora, and Lower California. Neither of these localities belongs to France, and to ship them for either is substantially to turn them loose in the United States. The roughs of Paris will not voluntarily stay in Lower California or Sonora, but will promptly seek the large cities of this country. We question very much whether the agent has any authority from Colorado to secure this population for that Territory. If the French Government finds these people a burden on its hands, and dare not punish them as criminals, we suppose there is no objection to their being set free on condition of leaving France. But if they are to come to this country, let them do so upon their own motion and at their own expense, and let them come as individuals, and not as an organized body representing social and political ideas utterly repulsive to those of our people, and as utterly opposed to the principles and theories of American constitutional government. If these people come here, let them be treated kindly and hospitably so long as they behave themselves, each being personally responsible to the law for his own conduct. But we hope no State or Territorial Government will send for them to come here as an organized body, to cultivate and advance their peculiar notions in this country. If they come here to be citizens, each man to lose his foreign identity in a membership of the great American family, all right; but if they are to come here merely as a place of convenient refuge, and to remain an organized body of aliens, holding correspondence and affiliation with kindred organizations in other parts of the world for the overthrow of all existing governments, and the erection of a new government founded on the general ideas of the Paris Commune, we think they had better seek some more congenial climate, and where the people are dissatisfied with the form and theory of the national and local governments. We have already one troublesome, yet peaceful, colony at Salt Lake; the country hardly wants that duplicated by 20,000 or so of the roughs of Paris.

THE COST OF A HAT.

Mr. David A. Wells, in his exposure of the abuses of taxation, which it is the aim of the friends of revenue reform to correct, explains why the hat business does not flourish in the United States, and why our people pay more for hats than the people of any other country. He states that, previous to 1860, the United States made better and cheaper hats than could be made anywhere else, and we exported one-seventh of our product. We had invented and patented a machine which formed and shaped the hat almost automatically. The present condition of the hat business is reversed. Nova Scotia, the West Indies, Australia, and other places which formerly bought our hats, now buy elsewhere. The price of hats has so increased that the American people wear fewer than ever before, the business has ceased to be prosperous, and of late years many manufacturers have failed. The cause is plain. The body of the hat is composed of fur or wool, separate or mixed. We import coney from Germany; and this pays a tax, if on the skin, 10 per cent; if cut from the skin, 20 per cent. The difference in the tax is for the benefit of one very prominent firm that cuts hatters' fur. They have a machine which does the work with but little manual labor; that machine, though not patented, is secret, and for the exclusive benefit of its owners a special tax of 10 per cent is levied upon all the fur used in hat-making in the United States.

If wool be used instead of hair, the most desirable kind is that grown at the Cape of Good Hope, because of its peculiar felting quality, and on this wool the hat manufacturer pays a tax of 100 per cent; the silk lining 60 per cent; the silk ribbon, on the outside is taxed 65 per cent; the inside leather, or "sweat band," 45 per cent; while the hat itself, if made in Europe, where the manufacturers pay more of these taxes, is admitted at 35 per cent if made of fur, and if of wool, at from 20 to 50 cents per pound and 35 per cent *ad valorem*.

The hat business is taxed to death. That once large and flourishing branch of manufacture is taxed out of existence in order to "protect" the owner of a knife, the grower of a distinct, and, for hat business, useless variety of wool—the manufacturer of an imitation ribbon, and some supposed American labor engaged in making leather. To make American hats that will compete with the European in price, the wages of the hatter have to be reduced, in order to offset the taxes which the American manufacturer has to pay on the raw material.

The next grave question for the War Department to settle for West Point is one, not of color nor of military honor, but of theology—one of the last subjects which would seem likely to disturb a military school, whose cadets spend their time when not actually engaged in panting for the bloody fray, in dressing for an assault in force upon the susceptibilities of some gay and beautiful butterflies of society which flutter about the Point. The trouble grows out of the ministrations at the post chapel—who shall furnish them, an Episcopal or a Methodist clergyman? The incumbent of the Chaplaincy for many years past has been Professor French, of the Episcopal Church. But he has now become feeble and resigned his post, which is accordingly contended for by the various denominations at the Point, the principal contestants, however, being the Episcopalians and the Methodists; the Presbyterians siding, somewhat oddly, with the former party. The President, who has the ultimate voice in the appointment of the new Chaplain, has been appealed to by both parties, the Methodists feeling that they have a special claim upon his sympathies. But the President shrinks from the responsibility of the task, and avoids, as far as possible, the advocates of the respective parties. We submit that this is an additional question for the Attorney General; given, the apostolic allotment on record concerning the church militant—to decide which is the church military.

A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* presents a sad showing of the ravages of the Georgia Legislature during the past few sessions. That body has raised the debt of the State, from $2,114,500, at the end of the war, to $14,804,500, which is exclusive of a mass of obligations contracted on behalf of certain railroad improvements, and amounting to about $6,000,000; and this round total of $20,000,000 is still exclusive of the vast sum, aggregating nearly $35,000,000, to which the State is pledged as the guarantor of some thirty-two railroads now projected. This awful job was undertaken by one Legislature—that of 1870—and the subsidies granted were as follows:

Albany & Columbus Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Albany, Mobile & New Orleans Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Americus & Florence Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Americus & Hawkinsville Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Americus & Isabella Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Athens & Clayton Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Atlanta & Blue Ridge Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Atlanta & Lookout Railroad, $15,000 per [illegible] mile.
Augusta & Hartwell Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Brunswick & Albany Railroad, $3,000 additional per mile.
Camilla & Cuthbert Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Chattahoochee Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Columbus & Atlanta Air-Line Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Dalton & Morganton Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Fort Valley & Hawkinsville Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Georgia Seaboard & Northwestern Railroad, $12,500 per mile.
Grand Trunk Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Great Southern Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Griffin, Monticello & Madison Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Lookout Mountain Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Macon & Brunswick Railroad, $3,000 additional per mile.
Marietta, Canton & Ellijay Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
McDonough & Western Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Memphis Branch Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Newnan & Americus Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
North & South Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
North Georgia & North Carolina Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Ocmulgee & North Georgia Railroad, $15,000 per mile.
Polk Slate Quarry Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
Savannah, Griffin & North Alabama Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
South Georgia & Florida Railroad, $12,000 per mile.
St. Mary's & Western Railroad, $12,000 per mile.

This liberal donation (or theft, some call it who are not euphemistically inclined) of State credit is expected to result in the State being mulcted in the entire sum, which will almost inevitably lead to repudiation. The amount was voted by the same Legislature which bought Governor Bullock's $100,000 house for him, and which drew $1,000,000 from the Treasury for its running expenses from July, 1868, to December 31, 1870.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Chief Justice Lawrence and family leave Galesburg for Vermont, his native State, next week. They will remain at the East for some weeks.

—A cannon exploded at Yates City on the evening of the Fourth. John Anderson was so badly injured that he will probably die, and Martin Jordan had his arm broken. The cannon was an iron six-pounder that had been captured during the rebellion.

IOWA.

The Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* tells of a marriage which took place in that city a few days since, between B. T. Royal, aged 65, and Miss Annie Field, aged 18. The parties met on the cars this side of Salt Lake, and, forming an attachment for each other, got married at Council Bluffs. Both were bound for the same point in Virginia.

—A little girl, the daughter of Mr. Davis, living near Quincy, died on Thursday last very suddenly. On that day, the girl, in company with her mother, were out in the potato patch, when she asked her mother if she might eat a potato, and her mother replying in the affirmative, she did so, and was in three hours a corpse. It is supposed that, in eating the potato, she also swallowed poison from her hands, she having just been smashing bugs with her fingers.

—At Burlington, on the 10th, the wife of John Parriott committed suicide by shooting herself through the head with a gun. The cause of the deed is unknown. From the facts developed before the Coroner, it appears that Mrs. Parriott loaded one barrel of a double-barreled shot-gun, and standing up, rested it upright upon the floor, and with her left hand held the muzzle to her mouth. With her right hand she placed an iron poker about two feet in length against the trigger, and thus discharged the contents of the gun into her mouth—the shot passing upward into the skull and producing terrible wounds, causing instant death.

WISCONSIN.

Judge Murray, of Milwaukee, a few days ago, in sentencing a confessed prisoner to imprisonment for life, said: "I am induced to think and believe that the universal practice of pardoning criminals, so common in these days, is one of the incentives to the commission of crime, inasmuch as criminals are led to expect a brief incarceration. In this case, considering the aggravated circumstances under which the crime was committed, and its cold-blooded character, I should, were the death penalty in force, feel constrained to pass it upon you, and, if many such atrocious crimes are developed in this community, there will be a strenuous call for the re-enactment of the death-code."

MICHIGAN.

A letter from Hastings, July 8, to the Detroit *Post*, says:

"In an adjoining town there lives a little man who has a little wife, and she has a little sister. For the love of this sister too ardently demonstrated, the man was [illegible] a few nights since, which happened thus: He had been to this city during the day, and [illegible] full cargo of poor whiskey, which, after its exhilarating effects had worn off, [illegible] for the night he slept very soundly, whatever his dreams may have been. In the meantime the little wife, who had [illegible], and collected convicting proofs of his infidelity, and who had been meditating and planning the proper retribution, proceeded leisurely to carry conclusions into effect. She removed the covering from the bed, bound the delinquent most securely with cords, and with a [illegible] gether, encasing him completely—and nothing [illegible] of his winding-sheet except his head. Her arrangements completed, she took a black-snake whip and laid it on to him with a will. Of course this operation was not continued long before he partially awoke. His first impression was that he must have the tremens, and imagined snakes about him, but a few more strokes of the lash soon convinced him that his situation and imagination were indeed a fearful reality. From imagining he turned to cursing, while his better half continued to ply the whip. His appeals for mercy were answered by a continuance of her external applications. At length, finding himself a prisoner and utterly helpless, he demanded a truce, which was granted and a parley ensued. The result was a solemn pledge on the part of the man that he would hereafter refrain from 'ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,' and deport himself like a true and faithful husband; whereupon he was finally released from his sheet-and-cord prison."

MINNESOTA.

Mrs. John Schultz, of North Prairie, Stearns County, finding her husband engaged in a fight with a 350 pound bear recently, cut the bear's throat with a butcher-knife and saved her husband's life.

—The Duluth *Minnesotian* of Saturday has the following in relation to the tidal wave at that point:

"Between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning, a sort of tidal wave, more than two feet high, suddenly broke in from the lake into the canal, sweeping away the floating or scow bridge at Lake avenue, and the north pier work or approach thereto, breaking the unanchored cribs away from their moorings at the bay entrance to the canal; and scattering the floating timber-rafts into the bay in every direction. The current ran in at the rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, for over half an hour; then it turned and ran out with velocity for about twenty minutes, carrying timbers and cribs out to sea; then it turned and ran in again with nearly as great impetus for another half hour, bringing the debris in again; and so it has oscillated all the morning to and fro. Communication between the two ends of the Point are practically suspended, as no one can cross, except in the short pauses when the current is on the turn. The reason why the tide seems to run in a little longer than out of the canal, is conjectured to be that a portion of the water finds its outlet by St. Louis River Entry."

KANSAS.

In one day, recently, 10,000 buffalo robes were shipped from Leavenworth to the East.

OHIO.

Miss Catharine Schenck, an aunt of General Schenck, died of old age in Franklin, on the 5th inst., at the age of 97 years.

—The oldest white native of Ohio, now living, is Mrs. E. W. Thomas, of Philadelphia, daughter of General Harmar, born in Fort Harmar in 1788. Judge O. R. Loring, of Belpre, born there June 17, 1790, is the second; though William Moody, of Cincinnati, may possibly be a few months older.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A park containing 1,000 acres is to be laid out at Buffalo, N. Y.

—They recently had a storm in Texas which travelled 730 miles in thirty hours.

—The Prussian conquerors of Strasbourg intend to extend its fortifications, making that city pay the cost.

—Great Britain last year consumed 43,000,000 pounds of tobacco, or a pound and a half for each one of the population.

—Croquet was introduced into England from France in 1856, under the name of *pele mele*. It was a favorite pastime of Charles II. and the Duke of York.

—More flags were displayed from private buildings in Halifax on the anniversary of American independence than on the anniversary of the consummation of confederation.

—Mount Washington is anxious to attract summer tourists this warm weather by the announcement that you can see a patch of snow from the porch of a leading hotel there.

—A Hartford horse seizes rats in his mouth when they come to his manger to steal his oats, shakes them like a terrier until satisfied they are dead, and then throws them out of the bin.

—A burglar, who attempted to enter a house in Germantown, Pa., through a window, a few nights ago, startled a little girl who was sleeping in the room. Half awake, she exclaimed, "Don't touch that candy," and the burglar fled.

—A carrier-pigeon has been caught at Lowestoft with a number of French postage stamps and letters attached to its wings. It is supposed to have been sent from Paris during the late siege, and hitherto escaped detention.

—A Virginia woman thought to frighten her son, a young man, as he was coming home the other night. So she went out to meet him with a sheet thrown over her head. But he did not scare as well as she expected. On the contrary, he struck the "ghost" with a heavy whip he was carrying, and she fell senseless.

—A letter has been received by the Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Exchange from a German lady, formerly resident in California. She states that the war has been specially disastrous to the women, and that they are now the greatest sufferers. She has concluded to transport a number of respectable working-girls (female orphans) to California, where they can be "a blessing to the country and build a pleasant future for themselves."

—Sunflowers were recommended by a commission of European savans, called by Bismarck, to rid the air of the taint occasioned by the heaps of dead near Paris. They call the sunflower a precious plant for that purpose, as having a great power of absorbing the nitrogenous matters in which the soil would be so rich, as yielding an excellent oil from its seed, good forage from its leaves, and having a combustible stalk which can be used in the domestic fireplace.

—The bill to protect the rights of married men, which has passed the New Hampshire House of Representatives, provides that marriage shall not hereafter render the husband liable for the debts contracted by his wife prior to their marriage, and that no marriage shall hereafter discharge the wife from liability to pay the debts contracted by her before such marriage. She and all property which she may have in her own right are to be held liable for the payment of debts contracted before marriage, in the same manner as if she continued sole and unmarried.

—The announcement of the death of a resident of Augusta, Me., at the extreme age of 101 years, reminds the Newburyport *Herald* of the singular phases which human life often presents. Twenty-eight years ago this man was quite sick, and his life was despaired of. A neighbor, an active business man, in average health, paid him a visit at the time, and, on returning to his own home, remarked that he feared his aged friend would not live until morning. The words had scarcely passed his lips when he dropped dead upon the floor of heart disease.

—A Justice of the Peace, who had been honored with the office for twenty years by the citizens of the town of Davenport, Delaware County, N. Y., was recently thrown out of office by a new survey of the line between that town and the town of Oneonta, Otsego County. It was ascertained that the worthy functionary never lived in Davenport, or Delaware County, and, consequently, was never eligible to the office he held and discharged the duties of in a very acceptable manner for so long a time. Some questions may yet be raised as to the validity of his decisions, and especially the legality of the marriage ceremonies he has performed.

—In an action recently tried in England against a railroad company, scientific evidence was heard in reference to the construction, character, and durability of the wheels and axles of railroad cars. It was testified that experience has shown that by tapping, defects can be detected in the wheels, but not in the axles, and that the only way to find out whether an axle is sound or not, is to apply force and break it, a method which is so severe as to defeat its object. Practically, the plan adopted is to break several specimens taken at random from a lot of axles, in order to find whether the iron is good. If the test be satisfactory, the rest of the axles are taken on trust. It is, however stated, that the breaking of railway axles very seldom occurs. In the case before the court, which was an action for damages against the railroad company, arising from injuries caused by the breaking of an axle, it was proved that this particular axle had been in use for eighteen years, and that, after it broke, a fracture extending around it to the depth of half an inch was discovered.

PERSONAL.

Chancellor Halstead has been confined to his bed since the death of his son.

—Mr. Cyrus Wakefield, of Boston, has given Harvard College $100,000 for a recitation hall.

—Mr. William Thaw has given $100,000 to the Western University of Pennsylvania.

—John Morrissey and John C. Heenan were recent visitors at the Round Lake camp meeting.

—Mrs. Money and husband have started a newspaper at Kalama, Washington Territory.

—W. S. Stillman, late U. S. Consul in Candia, has recently married Miss Maria Spartali, daughter of the Greek Consul General in London.

—Miss Charlotte Cushman is the guest of Mr. Samuel L. M. Barlow at his estate at Glen Cove. She will spend the latter part of the summer at Newport.

—M. Michelet is ill at Florence with congestion of the brain, and his recovery is doubted; it is said that he was overwhelmed by the recent events in France.

—The Duke of Sutherland, not content with half a dozen palaces in England and Scotland, is building another at Cairo, to be near his friend the Viceroy of Egypt. It will be supplied with every Oriental luxury.

—M. Visconti Venosta, in reply to the Marquis Alfieri in the Italian Senate, declared the other day, that should any members of the Parisian Commune find their way across the Italian frontier, the government will deliver them up without hesitation to the French authorities.

—A very precocious child has appeared, it is said, at Jamestown, Penn. Though barely 5 years old, he is 4 feet high, has a head, arms and legs as large as any ordinary man's, a strong voice, and remarkable mental powers. His delighted father, one George S. Kingston, thinks of exhibiting his phenomenal son.

—The Portland *Press* says: "It is understood that the alleged radicalism of ex-Governor Chamberlain, in the matter of college reform, will not prevent his election to the presidency of Bowdoin college. There will probably be no opposition to his elevation to that position."

—Hugh Blair Grigsby has been elected Chancellor of William and Mary College. After the revolution General Washington was elected to the office, and when he died it remained vacant until 1859, when ex-President Tyler was selected to fill it. Since Mr. Tyler's death there has been no election till now.

—In Roxbury, Litchfield County, Conn., on the same road, and only a mile distant from each other, live three remarkable couples. The first is Mr. Walt Leavenworth and wife, who have been married 58 years, Mr. Josiah Hurd and wife, who have been married 51 years, and Sherman Palmer and wife, both in their 81st year, and who have been married 63 years. Each of these husbands owns and occupies a part of the farm on which he was born, and all of the wives were born within two miles of their present residence.

—The Washington *Star* thinks De Tocqueville was of no account as an "interviewer." In his work on Democracy in America he wrote concerning "interviews" held with prominent Americans: "All these confidential communications were recorded by me as I received them; but they will never go beyond my portfolio. I prefer to weaken the effect of my statements than to add my name to the list of travellers who repay by mortification and embarrassment the generous hospitality they have received."

—Of Captain John Chivers, who died at Walkertown, Canada, a few weeks ago, a Detroit paper says: "The colored people, when they were persecuted by American slavery, knew him as their firm and warm friend. It is related of him that he has got up from his bed on many a bleak winter's night, when the river was full of running ice, to ferry across to Canada a poor fugitive slave, and that he not only did this without money and without price, but gave the rescued bondman or woman money to aid them in reaching friends or finding a home. Hundreds of colored people to-day will bless his memory."

—We have already mentioned the removal of the remains of Niccolo Ugo Foscolo, from a burying ground in London to Italy. Concerning the state of the corpse a correspondent says: "The coffin was raised and its lid removed. But those who expected an immediate sight of the remains were disappointed, as these were yet enclosed by an inner shell, which, when opened, was found to be filled up with sawdust, which, when brushed away, disclosed the body sought. The form was intact and the features perfect, notwithstanding they had been buried for nearly fifty years. The doctor who had attended Foscolo in his last illness, and the hair dresser who used to shave him had hardly seen the body before they exclaimed simultaneously, 'That's the man!' The skin, now of a pale gray color, was unshrunken, and its texture was uninjured."

—In the Boulton and Park case, not only has Mr. Fiske (ex-United States Consul at Leith) been fully acquitted, but Chief Justice Cockburn, in his summing up, severely censured the conduct of the police in entering and searching his apartments without any warrant or authority whatever, and also denounced in the most energetic terms the cruelty and injustice of joining Mr. Fiske in an indictment for conspiracy with a great number of persons most of whom were entirely unknown to him, but by whose misconduct he would be prejudiced, and for whose acts he would be held responsible, and subjecting him to the further disadvantages of being put upon his defense in a place where he is a stranger, without friends, and hundreds of miles away from the place where his offense was alleged to have been committed.

—Mrs. Stanton, in a letter to the *Revolution*, from Iowa, relates how she sent a man howling out of her sight. She says: "In my travels I occasionally meet men who think that the chief glory of all women is to bear children. One of these conceited lords told me a few days since that his wife had fourteen children, and asked me if I did not think that was the highest right woman could desire. Looking at his little head, contracted chest, and crooked legs, I replied, 'That turns somewhat on the character and capacity of the father. I must confess, sir, I never saw a dozen men worth repeating fourteen times.' The poor man, reviewing his own defects, looked as if he thought his own wife might have blundered in not preferring enfranchisement to the multiplying of so many shadows of himself. 'It is better,' says John Stuart Mill, 'to give the world one lion than twelve jackasses.'"

—Sir Roderick Murchison recently informed the British Geographical Society, relative to his friend Dr. Livingstone, that he had received a letter from Dr. Kirk, dated the 20th of April, 1871, in which he stated that although no one at Zanzibar had been to Manyema, the place where Dr. Livingstone was last heard of, he had ascertained that it was about a month's journey—say 200 or 300 miles—west of the Tanganyika, and was a thriving ivory mart. Dr. Kirk was of the opinion that Livingstone had been led thither to examine a western lake he had heard of, and into which the waters from Cazembe flowed, to see whether they go to the west of the Congo or the north of the Nile basin. He further hoped that, if Livingstone should have settled the outflow of the Tanganyika, he would be satisfied, and leave all the rest of the work to future travelers, seeing that he had been out upward of five years, and must sorely want rest. It was satisfactory to know that abundant supplies were waiting for the Doctor at Ujiji, on his return.

RAILROADS.

The St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* is informed that negotiations have been consummated which will insure the completion of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to its extreme Western terminus, on the Pacific Ocean, within two years from this time.

—The [illegible] (Ill.) *Register* of July 11, says:

"Railroad men, and others interested in the development of the State, have, for some time, had their attention attracted by the fact that Springfield, Peoria, and Litchfield are situated on the same section line, and by the fact that a railroad built on this line must attract a very large share of trade. As early as 1847, a charter was granted for a company to build a road on this route, and in 1849 the powers were enlarged. In 1859, a still more liberal charter was granted, but no use was made of the privilege. Under the new constitution, which took effect on August 8, 1870, all charters for companies which were not organized within ten days after that date, were forfeited. For the purpose, therefore, of saving the charter, the corporators met on July 4, 1870, in Peoria, [illegible] we are informed, and organized by electing Directors. These Directors met at the office of Stuart, Edwards & Brown, yesterday, and elected the following officers: President, James Haines, Peoria; Vice President, Jno. T. Stuart, Springfield; Treasurer, [illegible], Peoria; Secretary, Geo. N. Black, Springfield; Attorney, A. J. Ware, Pekin; Executive Committee, Jas. C. Conkling, John T. Stuart, Miriam Alkire. As at present arranged the road is projected from Peoria to Springfield, via Pekin, through a very rich country, a large part of which is distant from railroad facilities. The route, for a greater part of the entire distance, is on a section line, the location being upon the section line. It is expected that the right of way, which generally grows more costly, will be obtained at a nominal cost. It is intended to put this enterprise into active operation in a very short time."

WISCONSIN.

Both State Conventions Called—A Look at the Political Field—Madison and its New Railroad Arena—The New Hotel and Other Alterations and Improvements.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MADISON, July 8.

The call for a Union Republican State Convention here on the 30th of August, for the nomination of candidates for State offices, is published to-night, couched in the fewest possible words, occupying less lines than the signatures of the committee appended, and providing for two delegates for each Senate and Assembly District under the new apportionment. The Democratic call, issued on the 15th of June, is unprecedentedly wordy, to the extent of half a column of THE TRIBUNE; makes and apologizes for the innovation of discontinuing Senatorial District delegates; criticises the Apportionment law of last winter; urges the importance of organization; complains that the Radical party has prevented the country from reaping the fruits of reconstruction; charges that the legislation of Congress has been of the most mischievous character, and designed to keep alive the bitterness engendered during the war, for the purpose of perpetuating the political power of those now in office, and favors the ignoring of controversies settled by the progress of events, and taking a new departure to promote the national interests of the country—thus attempting to dictate in advance a platform for the convention which it summons to meet on the 23d of August, so taking the initiative and giving the Republicans opportunity to profit by its mistakes.

Candidates named for State offices are not yet very numerous. Among Republicans there seems to be a very general disposition to give a second term to most of the officers who were elected two years ago, and who have merited public approbation by the manner in which they have discharged the duties of their respective offices. So far as at present appears, only the nominations for Governor and Lieutenant Governor are to be contested in the Republican State Convention. For Governor the candidates most prominently mentioned are General C. C. Washburn, of LaCrosse, and Hon. W. E. Smith, of Fox Lake, though other names have been mentioned—among them of Senator E. S. Miner, of Juneau County; E. D. Holton and Mayor Ludington, of Milwaukee; E. H. Galloway, of Fond du Lac, who positively declines; A. J. White, of Winnebago County, and Hon. David Atwood, of this city. The first mention of General Washburn's name in print was at Washington, and some indiscreet friends undertook to commend him to public favor by a puff sent to a New York paper, which, however, proved more harmful than helpful, as giving color to the stories widely circulated and well worked up by the Milwaukee *News*—whose new editor, E. A. Calkins, Esq., is the most inventive genius among the Wisconsin Democracy—that this nomination was arranged between prominent officeholders at Washington as part of a bargain relative to future Senatorships, and ratified by prominent politicians at a caucus in Milwaukee. The result has been that several papers have strongly objected to Mr. Washburn's nomination, in order to repudiate such attempted dictation, and also because they charge that he has had his share of sitting in high places, civil and military, so that some of those active in bringing him out are said to have become doubtful of his availability and to be casting about for someone else. It is generally conceded, however, that he would make one of the very best Governors the State has ever had, and if the Sixth Congressional District should present him, with any considerable degree of unanimity, as its representative on the ticket, his nomination would not be improbable. Mr. Smith is a very courteous and genial gentleman who has had much experience in public affairs, having served two terms as State Treasurer, and been several times a member of the Legislature—last winter Speaker of the Assembly, and he has well and faithfully discharged all public trusts. Two years ago he was a prominent candidate for Governor, but was overslaughed, mainly because a hue and cry got up against him out of personal spite, on charges of taking illegal fees as one of the School Land Commissioners, the courts having since fully vindicated his action. He has many warm friends, and has been presented by a number of papers as their favorite candidate. The decided stand which he took in favor of the passage of the Chippewa Falls bill, at the close of the last session of the Legislature, made him some bitter enemies, who will doubtless strenuously oppose his nomination. Governor Fairchild is not a candidate, and regards it so very unlikely that in any contingency a fourth nomination would be tendered him, that he don't consider it in good taste to declare it in advance. His veto of the Dells bill naturally aroused a very strong influence against his longer continuance in the Executive office. All the stories about any disagreement between him and the national administration are gammon. He is one of its warmest supporters, and heartily in favor of President Grant's renomination.

For Lieutenant Governor the choice will be somewhat affected by the result on Governor. The two leading candidates are Hon. M. H. Pettit, of Kenosha, who has several earnest supporters in all parts of the State, and Hon. Angus Cameron, of LaCrosse, whose nomination will be both strongly urged and opposed from his district, and who did not gain strength by his course in the Senate last winter.

Among the Democrats there has been little talk except on Governor, for which the party hereabouts will urge the name of Andrew Proudfit, familiar in the cities of "Barstow and the balance," and twice Mayor of this city; and the names of Alexander Mitchell, who, it is understood, would be unwilling to take it; Senator Doolittle, "the earnest man;" ex-Governor Dewey, Hon. D. W. Maxon, the Democratic philosopher, and others, have been mentioned, but speculation as to who will take the honors is useless.

The prospects of this city have improved greatly within the last year, owing to the feeling that the permanent location of the capital here is secured, and the [illegible] railroad facilities. The railroad north to Portage [illegible] completed and negotiations are now in progress which it is confidently believed will make it part of a great north and south line, connecting with the Illinois system of railroads and making its coal beds and great regions more accessible, while on the north, a directness would be opened to the best pineries of our State. The Baraboo extension of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, of which 20 miles has been built this season, is being pushed vigorously northwestward, and ere many months, it is hoped, will make such progress and form such connections as will put us on the shortest route from the East, via Chicago, to St. Paul and the Northern Pacific Railroad. More building, especially of substantial business blocks, is going on here than for many years. Our new hotel, handsome, commodious, and well arranged, is nearly finished, and will be opened to the public the middle of August under the charge of Mr. M. H. Irish, who comes to us highly recommended as an experienced and successful landlord. With conventions to fill it at the start, pleasure-seekers in the later summer, a constantly-increasing number of lawyers attending the courts, and the Legislature next winter, there are likely to be plenty of guests; while next year, through the month of June, at least, the capacity of this hotel, and, indeed, of the city at large, will be taxed to accommodate the Grand International Lodge of Good Templars, the Superintendents of Insane Hospitals, the Wisconsin Editorial Association, the Army of the Tennessee, all of which societies hold their annual meeting here then. Our city and its environs grow more lovely yearly, and facilities for the enjoyment of summer tourists are increased.

Our State University, which has nearly 500 pupils annually, and this year, with a large new building for the accommodation of the ladies who share its privileges on equal terms, is likely to have still more. After a year's interregnum a new President has just been secured in the person of Rev. J. H. Twombly, who comes highly recommended from the Hub, and is understood to be an energetic man, fully up with the times in all respects.

MADISON.

DR. MEDLICOTT.

He is Arraigned, and Pleads Not Guilty—Motion for Change of Venue.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal, July 9.

The case of the State of Kansas vs J. J. Medlicott, charged with the murder of Isaac M. Ruth, was taken up during the morning session of the District Court yesterday.

The prisoner being first brought into court, it was moved by his attorneys, Thacher and Nevison, that the first count of the information, which charges, in general terms, that, on or about April 26, Dr. Medlicott did prepare, give, and administer to Isaac M. Ruth a large quantity of poison (without specifying its character), thereby causing his death, &c., be quashed, upon the following grounds:

1. That it is insufficient in law to put the defendant on his trial, or to require him to plead thereto.
2. That said count is uncertain, and insufficient in this: that it does not set forth the poisonous substance which it is alleged this defendant administered to the said Isaac M. Ruth.
3. That said count does not sufficiently put the defendant in possession of the exact charge and crime alleged against him.
4. That the allegation in said count that this defendant administered poison to said Isaac M. Ruth, does not inform this defendant of the kind of poison he is charged with having administered to said Isaac M. Ruth, and does not enable him to make his defence thereto in such a certain and specific way as such a charge should in law do.

The argument upon the motion being entirely a legal one we give merely the points.

Mr. Nevison opened the argument on the part of the defence. He claimed that the information must show what poison and its character it is claimed was administered. If the character of the poison was not known the information must so state.

The prosecution claimed that it was unnecessary to state in the information the kind of poison administered, and that the court has repeatedly so held. Even if the kind of poison was mentioned the prosecution would not be confined to the showing of these poisons alone, but might show the existence of others. If the information charged the offence in the language of the statute that was all that was required.

If the information stated facts sufficient to show a public offence the motion to quash the count could not be sustained.

Mr. Thacher, on the part of the defence, insisted that the indictment must charge the offence, and the offences must be clearly set forth. Specific means of causing death must be pointed out. It could not be charged generally that death was produced by poisoning more than it could be charged in general terms that a man was killed by shooting. The question is, Is it clearly set forth in this count what means were used to produce death? If the defendant was going to trial on this indictment he had a right to know upon what count he is to be tried. There was not a single precedent for the information as filed.

The prosecution said that the motion to quash did not state a single ground which the statutes required in such case.

Numerous authorities were cited on both sides.

The Court held that it was not necessary that a motion to quash should throw the grounds therefor in the explicit form of the statute, only that the count was indefinite or insufficient. That a motion to quash could be addressed to a single count. Each count must stand by itself. Believing that the ends of justice are best served by a strict adherence to forms of law, especially when a prisoner was on trial for his life, and that too much strictness could not be required, the Court sustained the motion to quash the first count.

Thereupon the prosecution excepted thereto.

The prisoner was then arraigned upon the last two counts of the indictment, the first of which charges, in the language of the statute, the killing, by the preparing, giving, and administering of fifteen grains of morphine, the latter by five grains of atrophine, to which he pleaded not guilty.

The attorneys for the defence then filed a petition for change of venue, on the grounds of prejudice of the public mind, and consequent inability to secure a fair trial.

The Court took a recess until 1 o'clock p. m., to give the prosecution time for examination of the petition.

The afternoon was nearly consumed with the argument upon the question of change of venue, and the motion submitted.

The court announced that the decision upon the motion would be rendered on next Saturday, the 15th instant, to which time the court adjourned.

THE HUDSON BRIDGE WAR.

The Last Attack of the Stillwater Men—They Steal the Pile-Driver—The Hudson People Getting Mad—A Compromise Said to Have Been Effected, and the Pile-Driver Restored.

From the St. Paul Press, July 11.

The Stillwater people have not been remarkably successful in building bridges, but they are not likely to be successful in building up a reputation for warlike achievements which will make their "battles of the piles" famous in history, worthy to shine with an effulgence which shall eclipse that of the Sunrise expedition or the Wright County war. The readers of the *Press* are familiar with the first combined military and naval attack on about a hundred Hudson piles, in which the piles were ingloriously routed, and the army and navy returned to Stillwater, the brows of the brave men crowned with victorious wreaths and their bruised arms hung up for monuments. This was the position of affairs on Saturday.

The Hudson pile-drivers, however, who have no taste for military fame, instead of seeking bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth, quietly resumed their humble labors of replacing the unresisting piles. With their steam pile-driver they commenced setting them up and driving them down. News of this proceeding soon reached the ears of the puissant Stillwater men, who returned to the scene of their former victory with a steam gun-boat to spy out the situation. Finding two or three men earning their $2 a day in driving piles, they seemed to have thought it advisable not to risk an open fight, but to resort to strategy to circumvent their foes. They, therefore, took their tug, and with full steam on ran up and down past the floating pile-driver, thereby creating so much commotion in the water that the driver could not be kept still long enough to hit a single pile. The workmen waited till the novelty of this flanking movement had worn off, and then they resumed their labors. The next movement of the Stillwater men was to steal the pile-driver itself, when the men engaged upon it were absent, which was done, and the pile-driver was consequently captured on Sunday, and towed up to Stillwater as another trophy of this war.

The Hudson people and bridge builders now began to get up the war spirit in earnest. In fact, they were getting mad. If a fight was unavoidable, they had about concluded to take a hand in the scrimmage. Several hundred workmen engaged on the West Wisconsin Road were anxious to be counted in, and the force in defence of the piles were being rallied, and the prospects were that a serious turn would be given to events which up to that time had borne the character of broad burlesque.

In the meantime, however, wiser counsels seem to have prevailed, for information from Hudson last evening leads to the presumption that the question may be settled by diplomacy, and without the effusion of blood or the further destruction of building material. The officers of the West Wisconsin Railroad have agreed to leave ample space for the passage of rafts and steamers, and the commanders of the Stillwater fleet express themselves as satisfied with the terms offered by the railroad officials, and promise to withdraw opposition to the building of the bridges. Under this more pacific arrangement, the pile-driver was returned to the bridge-builders at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the dove and olive branch have taken the place of engines of destruction by land and water.

LYNCH LAW.

Jacob Fleming Forcibly Taken from Jail and Hung.

From the Osceola (Mo.) Democrat, July 8.

On the morning of the 29th ultimo, our citizens were greatly excited at the announcement of the fact that Jacob Fleming, the murderer of James Hughes, had been forcibly taken from his cell in the jail at this place by a body of men, supposed to be composed of members of the vigilance committee, and taken to the brickyard and hung.

The number of those engaged in this affair is variously estimated at from eighty to one hundred, all carefully disguised; indeed, so complete were the arrangements in this particular, that although several of our citizens saw and conversed with some of them, they failed to recognize any of the party, and up to this time not one of them has been identified.

It appears that the Vigilantes approached the town from opposite directions—north and south side of the Osage—the larger number coming from the north. The two divisions entered the town quietly and orderly, and at a signal proceeded to and surrounded the jail about 1 o'clock, throwing out pickets, and allowing no one to approach them. About this time Sheriff Donovan, accompanied by some of the citizens of the town, appeared on the ground, and at the request of the former, Mr. J. Wade Gardner and Mr. Nesbit attempted to make speeches to the crowd, in order to induce them to desist from their purpose; but the Vigilantes very respectfully informed them that they were not there for the purpose of listening to speeches. Their language was too plain to be misunderstood, and no further efforts were made by these gentlemen or others to obtain a hearing.

At this juncture some of the Vigilantes stepped to the front of the line formed around the jail, and asked Sheriff Donovan to approach. The request was immediately complied with on the part of the latter, when within a few feet of the man he was halted and asked to give up the keys of the jail, which he flatly refused to do. He was thereupon informed that, if the keys were not forthcoming immediately, they would proceed to use force to effect an entrance. To this the Sheriff made reply that, if they were determined to force their way into the building, he, of course, was powerless to resist them, and still refused to surrender the keys. They then proceeded to force open the lower door, which soon yielded to the blows of a ponderous sledge hammer, wielded by a sturdy arm. Inside the jail, they soon found their way to the cell of the doomed man, the massive locks on which succumbed to the well-directed blows of the sledge, and in less time than it takes to tell it they emerged from the jail with Fleming in their midst and rope already about his neck.

They proceeded on the double-quick to a brick yard about three hundred yards below the jail—which would seem to have been selected beforehand—and from a cross beam which originally formed part of a brick shed, the body of Jacob Fleming was soon dangling a lifeless corpse. The Vigilantes remained on the spot until life was extinct, and then, upon the words, "dead, dead, dead," being pronounced by one of their number, quietly dispersed and proceeded to their homes.

No blame whatever can be attached to Sheriff Donovan in this connection. He had what he considered ample guard at the jail, and had used every precaution to guard against such a surprise. He was completely overpowered and forced to yield to circumstances which he could not successfully resist.

Shortly after the departure of the Vigilantes, Justice Daniels, acting coroner, procured a wagon, and, assisted by a number of citizens, proceeded to the spot, lowered the lifeless remains into the same and brought them to the court house. At as early an hour as practicable after daylight an inquest was held on the body, and although numerous witnesses were examined, only the facts narrated above were elicited, and no one was identified as having been engaged in the affair. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to the tolling of the court house bell, all that was mortal of Jacob Fleming was consigned to its final resting place, there to await the resurrection morn.

The men engaged in this affair were perfectly organized, cool, calm, collected and determined. Details had been made, it seems, before entering town, for each particular portion of the work to be performed, such as holding horses, forcing the jail-doors, taking the prisoner from the cell, &c., and each separate portion was performed without noise or confusion. Not a loud or angry word was uttered in or about the jail, or throughout the entire proceedings. Everything was well planned and carried out, showing that shrewd heads planned, and brave, determined, cool men executed.

A Poor Plebe's Experience at West Point.

The following extract from a letter from a cadet at West Point, written to his father about the middle of June, appears in a Western paper:

"The romance of West Point life has already worn off with me, and nothing but stern reality remains, and stern enough it is, I assure you. For the past week and a half the new cadets have been put through a course of sprouts called squad drill. One of the old cadets takes a new man and puts him through. We have what are called 'set up,' nothing but gymnastic exercises, such as touching your toes with your hands without bending your knees, throwing your hands backwards so as to make them touch, and other such antics calculated to make you limber and all joints. I expect when I leave here I will be nothing but joints—even in my teeth. Since we entered we have had to sleep on the floor with nothing but a blanket under us. When sore and tired, it is worse when you are obliged to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning. You cannot conceive of a more sleepy-looking crowd than the new cadets at reveille. The first thing after reveille is squad drill for an hour. That is rough. My officer had me doing the double-step for twenty-five minutes yesterday without a rest. Hard enough, I can tell you, when you have had no breakfast. My left shoulder is so sore I can hardly raise my arm, and then to have to go through the fourth 'set-up' is horribly hard. One night last week four cadets came rushing into our room with two bull's-eye lanterns, threw the light into our eyes, 'yanked' us out of bed, and beat us over the head with pillows and brooms, and otherwise scared us—then in the morning had the impudence to ask us if we were in the habit of dreaming. Night before last some of the graduating class came into our room about midnight and wanted to know if we knew them. We told them we did not. They told us they were graduates. They were more than half drunk, but left us without making us get up. Standing on tip-toe for an hour or so, with a string dangling from your teeth, is nothing at all. I had it for three-quarters of an hour last week. If ever I rise to be an officer, and am put over cadets, I will make them all stand on their heads; I will have to get even on some one for the rough treatment I am receiving now. Any one coming here expecting to have a nice time will find he was woefully mistaken before he has been here a week. The officers we had over us at first have been promoted, and are gone on furlough. Those coming over us now have just been made, and will go for us at first—all the wrongs and injustice they suffered, while 'Plebes' call loudly for vengeance, and to get even they will give us poor 'Plebes' particular thunder. Well, it is some comfort to know there are sixty-two of us, and [illegible] so many will soon wear it. Next Tuesday the battalion goes into camp; then the hard time commences. This year we are to have new tents and new bedsteads. This is the earliest camp they have had for many years, and will be the last. Senator Carpenter delivered the annual address to the graduates. He gave it to them hot and heavy concerning their conduct last winter; also some hints to the present classes concerning the deviling of 'Plebes.' He might as well have said the same to so many posts, as it would have had the same effect. Just as long as the academy exists, so long will the cadets cut up, devil the Plebes, &c. You may put them on their honor not to devil new-comers, but they will get round their oaths—not breaking them, strictly speaking,—by many warps and prevarications. I do not know whether they will be put on their honor or not this camp."

AN EX-SLAVE SENATOR.

A Stump Speech of a Former Slave of General Gaines in Texas—What He Thinks of Carpet-Baggers—Democrats and the Colored People.

The Houston (Texas) *Age* publishes the speech of Matt Gaines, the colored State Senator from Washington, to his constituents, from which we make this entertaining extract:

"The carpet-baggers seem to be in great trouble. I'll just give them what they want and let them go home. I leave the Southern Pacific and the Emigration bills, and take my text on the carpet-bagger.

"What is called the Republican party, is not the Republican party at all. The black men of Texas are the real Republican party. You put the black man on one side and the Democrats on the other, and the scattering white men who call themselves Republicans in the middle, and they would not be strong enough to lift a fire into office. I refer to the statistics of my own county. The white vote is 1,153, and only 18 of them vote the Republican ticket. The colored vote is 2,148, and they are all Republicans. It is time to look at the great power we possess. It is a sin to have power and not to use it. We could put a bull in office if we wanted to. John Hancock said that when negroes voted, jacks and mules ought to vote. We have the strength in this District to send a jackass to Congress. Yes, jack or jinny, if you like.

"It is time for colored people to wake up. Little fellows like Clark come down here from Connecticut when everything was in a state of distraction. We were unorganized, and did not know what to do, and we took them up, bob-tailed coat, tight pants, little gold-headed cane, and all, and we have fed them long enough on our own chicken-pie. They are unthrifty stock. There is no come-out in them. I am better fitted for Congress than Clark, and there would be more propriety in my being there by the side of Greeley and Sumner. These grand Republicans, like Ruby from Maine, come down here and would make you believe that they fought the whole war through by themselves, and that they tore Vicksburg down with their own hands for your freedom, and they will sleep in your beds with you, no matter how lousy. No more pulling wool over our eyes. There are some old black men here who have danced to the music of the dinner-horn, and not much dinner at that, and who deserved chicken pie, and are better worthy of position than the imported little worms that have crawled into so many offices. These little fellows are too weak to plow and too small to breed. Give your provender to better stock. They will wear out our majorities. They never had a decent suit of clothes till they came down here from Connecticut, or thereabouts, and got office. They used to lounge around my desk at Austin, and use my stationery, and call me Senator Gaines. When they got office, it was Mr. Gaines, and after a while it was Matt. I am tired of such fellows living at our expense. There is no use in having strength unless you use it. If a white man comes along with a little sugar on a stick and promises you everything, remember it was white men who, in 1856, passed a law to brand you on the cheek with the letter C, and to have you punished with the bull-whip. He cannot prove to me that he is all at once the best friend to the black man. After five years' war, the result is that the black man, if a monkey with a tail five feet long, is a freeman and a voter. Frank P. Blair, the great Missouri leader, said that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were illegal; and Seymour, the great champion, said if they were, he would put them down with the army and navy. If the Democrats get into power, up go the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and all negroes will have to take back seats. These old black fellows that have seen strange sights, and ought to be in Congress, and would be if the wool had not been pulled over their eyes, are made to stand back. General Clark has got proud in Congress, and I tell you he has worn his tight pants and switched his gold-headed cane long enough at our expense. Where are the school houses he promised us? Not here. The United States has paid him for all he has done, and we owe him nothing.

"Stephenson, like the rest, came down here to speculate on the black man, and he has been paid too. There are plenty of them in the district. They hardly speak to you now, and won't shake hands. But just before the election, they will knock at your door before daylight to let you know they are candidates, and will eat with you out of the dirty skillet. It almost makes me a Democrat to think of such fellows. But I was not raised a Democrat. I graduated in the cotton-field college.

"Under the penal code, if G. T. Ruby had come to Galveston, he would have been on the footing of a slave. He went against the most important measure of the session, my amendment to the immigration bill. If 100 white men come in, we have that much less majority. If 500 whites and no blacks come, we will soon be in a minority, and then Clark and his sort will hunt a feather in the Democratic cap to hide under. Yes, all these fellows will that have been making us big promises, and that we have been carrying on our backs.

"Much is said about taxes, and the Democrats say they are groaning under them. Glad of it. Let them groan. I have got $2,000 worth of property, and I like to pay taxes on it. It's my privilege. You can't buy any land. They won't sell it to you. Your old masters didn't give you any land or horses. The United States failed to confiscate them, and the consequence is, that there is no way left but to tax and tax, so as to get cheap homes. If there is any crime in taxation, we will tax and tax until we tax them out of their lands. When they had the right to brand me on the jaw I paid no tax, and had no privilege. If the Democrats had obeyed the law they would have no tax to pay. It is brought about by their disobedience. I was smarter than they were. If they had asked me I would have told them that it would end just as it did, and everything they had be subject to confiscation. We have dealt very lightly with the white men, been exceedingly kind in not confiscating their land and horses.

"But you have to pay it school tax. The constitution provides that the Legislature shall establish a system of free schools. I ask you, as one of that inferior race, if you wouldn't rather increase this government and pay taxes and have your colored police to scour the country, and arrest desperadoes, than be tied up in slavery and pay no taxes. This is the greatest administration Texas ever had. I have a few pamphlets of the Tax law for distribution; take them home with you, and read them by the torch light, and you will see that there is not half the outrage. In 1863 I paid no taxes—old master did. I made ten bales of cotton, and got a pair of red shoes, a pair of white breeches, and a promise of a whipping Christmas to make me a good negro the next year.

"The School law they introduced was unconstitutional. The white school was to be at least a quarter of a mile from the colored school, and nothing from one to the other. I opposed it. All men are equal, and equally entitled to every privilege. If a white man has a right to crawl into a colored woman's cabin at night, and have children by her, that child has a right to [illegible]. If, as Parsons calls us, a [illegible] represent as good looking people as you are, and sit in Chauncey Sheppard's place, and argue laws with Parsons, my son should sit by the side of Parsons' daughter in the school house.

"They call me an extreme Radical, but we are not so extreme as the Democrats were when they had the power. [illegible] 'nigger' government. When it was a white man's government I could not vote. We are not extreme. Our 'nigger' government has thrown open the school-room and the ballot-box.

"If they had let me vote in 1861, I could have told them all about the war. I am smarter than Jeff. Davis was, and dreamt of nigger freedom all the days of his life. Now we are free. We don't want any land. We try to buy and pay for it ourselves, but they won't sell to us. The Democrats are no friends of ours and the weak-kneed Republicans have fooled us. We must hereafter put our trust in God and ourselves.

"I ain't afraid; no, not of Frank Blair. [illegible] If any party thinks I am the man to go to Congress and take Frank Blair by the horns, I am ready; and I am more capable of doing it than Clark. I have seen sights, and you know how I felt going home at night, scared, lest there was too little cotton in my basket. I will go to Congress and make an amendment to the Emigration law, and send to Africa for better men than the Dutch.

"In conclusion, don't mind the fuss about the taxes. If you have a horse worth $50, pay the tax on him. If he is worth $100, pay all the quicker. The Militia bill is for your interest, and the Police bill is for your protection. It is your interest to pay taxes. Some white men cry we won't pay. Very well. We will make them pay."

THE SICK HORSES.

The Plague Subsiding—Progress of the Disease.

From the New York Times, July 9.

Yesterday, an extended tour, made by *Times'* reporters, revealed very few new cases of the horse disease, and those were of a much more hopeful nature than any that had previously been observed. The larger number of these were in private stables. It is a very curious circumstance that some were fed on oat and hay diet, while others were fed upon corn. The latter were the most numerous. For some unaccountable reason, the stablemen are very much averse to giving information, and the reporters were obliged to make a liberal allowance for exaggeration and concealment of facts. As before stated, the pretentious efforts of ignorant stable men, totally devoid of medical experience, are generally the cause of the afflicted animal's death. Very many of the poor beasts have been thoroughly cured by prompt attention in the hands of capable veterinarians. Mr. Brown, the Superintendent of the Fourth avenue road, thinks the disease to be an epidemic and contagious. The Fourth avenue stables are kept scrupulously neat, the feed is sweet, no corn being used, and great attention paid to proper exercising, combing, and watering. Mr. Butler, the President, and Mr. Bidgood, the Superintendent of the Sixth avenue line, are of the same opinion. Their stables are kept with fastidious care. Mr. Wilson, Superintendent of the Eighth avenue line, has a very fine mare in the hospital that has not partaken of the corn feed nor been unduly worked. The stables are in splendid condition, nine large steam-blowers being used for ventilation, which is unsurpassed.

The Third avenue line is said to have fed a larger proportion of corn than any of the others. To this cause Mr. Dickinson, the Superintendent, attributes the disease. Mr. Foshay, President of the Broadway and Seventh avenue line, who has had some very bad cases, does not consider their food as the cause, but the peculiarities of the season.

The Superintendent of the Second avenue line, Mr. Smith, and Dr. Shaw, the Medical Director, consider the disease an epidemic. All of these gentlemen were visited by the *Times* reporters, and found in the stables, anxiously and earnestly at work doing all that could be done for the suffering horses. A constant and annoying stream of horsemen, with visible apprehension in their countenances, poured in, looking at the patients and peppering the attendants with all sorts of questions. The veterinary surgeons disagree as to the cause, nature, and cure of the disease, and it has been suggested to have a formal conference of the most eminent of their profession to settle these points. It is quite remarkable that, although their treatment widely differs, they have all been quite successful. But nine deaths were reported from private stables yesterday. Undoubtedly the total, if correctly given, would be considerably greater.

The following statistics, showing the progress of the disease yesterday, were obtained from the officials and employes of the various car companies and stage lines:

On the Third avenue railroad line four new cases were reported; at the Eighth avenue, three; at the Seventh avenue, one; at the Sixth avenue, two; at the Fourth avenue, three. There was none at the Ninth and Second avenue lines. At the stables of the Cortlandt and Grand street, Dry Dock, Avenue D and Desbrosses and Grand street lines, the disease has been raging with considerable malignancy. Thirteen horses have died and about twenty are still sick. Some improvement was noticed yesterday, and the disease here is thought to be abating. The Eighth street stage line report eight cases in all since the outbreak of the disease, and nine yesterday, and no new cases are reported at the Madison avenue line.

A horse, yesterday, driven before an omnibus belonging to one of the Fourth avenue stages, was attacked with the disease on Broadway, and was conveyed, in Mr. Bergh's ambulance, to the stables of the line in Thirty-second street. A *Times* reporter was informed by Mr. Wilkins, one of the proprietors, that they had seventy-five cases under treatment, and had been compelled to take off ten stages in consequence. All the other stage lines deny having any new instances of the disease to report.

Considerable alarm is felt among the various livery, sale, and private stables in the city and vicinity, and in some of them the dread of the approach of the disease amounts almost to a panic. Never in the experience of hostlers were they required to work so incessantly to keep clean the stables, and pay so much attention to the stock. But one case has occurred among A. T. Stewart's seventy horses in the Amity street stable, and by careful nursing the animal has fully recovered. One fine mare in Pratt & Clapp's Central Park stables on Broadway fed on oats and hay, was taken very bad, but is now almost ready for service, having been carefully nursed. All the feed in these stables is very carefully examined, and is always purchased and ground at their mill in Ulster County. The writer saw a fine trotting mare seized with the malady while being driven up Sixth avenue. She was taken as though struck with paralysis, and was returned to the stable with great difficulty. Another, a fine carriage horse, owned by Mr. L. S. Rendel, of Brooklyn, and valued at $2,000, was seized while on the way to a steamer in this city, to be shipped to Saratoga. It fell in the traces and will in all probability die. The 300 horses belonging to Mr. Ellis Crow, in Sullivan street, have entirely escaped from the disorder, which is ascribed by the stable authorities to the fact that they use no meal-feed for their horses. The stables of the St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, Metropolitan, Grand Central Hotels, and Prescott House have been so far free from the disease. Dr. Grice, the veterinary surgeon, has two cases under treatment in his hospital stable in Macdougal street.

Thus far the horses of the Fire Department have entirely escaped. The express companies are said to have been visited by the disease, but decline to give particulars.

Some of the Brooklyn railroad lines have suffered greatly. Many cases exist in New Jersey and New York. Veterinary surgeons are frequently sent for to attend them. The proprietor of the saloon at Elm Park, Staten Island, has had a fine trotting horse, valued at $2,000, seized with the plague, and died soon afterward. The College of Veterinary Surgeons, in Lexington avenue, are overrun with applications for medical assistance from all parts, and horse-surgeons all over the city find it next to impossible to meet the many demands upon their time, from the multiplication of cases of the mysterious disease with which our horses are so severely afflicted.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Resistance to a United States Marshal in Serving Process Upon a Vessel.

From the Detroit Free Press, July 11.

Since the exciting adventure, twelve years ago, of United States Deputy Marshal Tyler in the attempt to serve a process of attachment and to take possession of the brig Concord, and in which the Captain of the brig was mortally wounded by the discharge of a pistol in the hands of the Marshal, no more stirring event of a similar character has occurred than that which befel Deputy Marshal Theodore Bay and his assistants, in taking possession of the Canadian schooner Alpha, on Saturday night last, in the river, a few miles below the city. The facts briefly are, that on the day mentioned, the Alpha, hailing from Hamilton, Ontario, was engaged in taking on a cargo of lumber at Windsor, opposite this city, for a port below. On this side of the river the lynx eye of Theo. Bay was upon the schooner, and every movement looking toward her setting sail was carefully watched. He also had the little tug Favorite in readiness nearly all day under charter and steam, for a movement at the shortest notice, and when, shortly before the close of the afternoon, the schooner left Windsor, all hands were got on board and the preparations for a chase began. Marshal Bay had with him Captain Alex. Mann, as ship-keeper, and in addition to the crew of the Favorite, her owners, Jack and Lewis Horn, the latter of whom generally holds the post of purser, clerk, and skipper of the craft.

The "chase" proceeded down the river, being taken in tow by the tug Odd Fellow, and, when a good distance this side of the boundary line, two or three miles below the mouth of the River Rouge, the Favorite ran alongside, and hailing the Captain of the tug, informed him that he had an attachment for the schooner, and requested him to slacken speed, which he immediately did. The Favorite then fell back to board the Alpha, and Bay announced to her Captain that he was a United States Marshal, and proceeded to read his warrant of authority, after which he stepped on board with the ship-keeper, Captain Mann, and took formal possession, at the same moment directing the Favorite to take the tow-line. The proceedings thus far were apparently freely acquiesced in by those in charge of the schooner, but no sooner was the Favorite a cable length away, and in the act of taking the tow-line to bring the vessel back to the city, than the Captain of the schooner seized an axe, and, seconded by a portion of his crew, rushed upon and, for a moment, overpowered the officers, attacking them with the evident purpose, it is alleged, of taking their lives, at the same time shouting to the master of the Odd Fellow to go ahead. The man at the wheel, too, was ordered to steer the schooner toward the Canadian shore, but, in his bewilderment, put the tiller the wrong way, and came near setting her among the reeds of the marsh grounds on the American side. When the onset was made Marshal Bay gave the signal to the men on the Favorite, and called for assistance, to which the gallant little craft quickly responded, and came up with a will, in imminent danger of crushing in her side as she struck the schooner. Before the vessels touched, however, the younger Horn leaped aboard the Alpha and began laying right and left among the crew, all of whom were armed with capstan spars, handspikes, &c. Lewis was followed by his brother and one or two of the crew of the Favorite, and after a single round the belligerents gave up and asked for quarter. The Captain and chief officers were placed under arrest and the schooner taken in tow and brought back, reaching the city about 10 o'clock Saturday night. The prisoners were placed in jail, and were yesterday morning brought before the United States Commissioner and partially examined on the charge preferred against them, and which, if sustained according to the evidence of the witnesses against them, will be quite likely to send them to prison. The testimony of Officer Bay, Captain Mann, and John, Jr., and Lewis Horn was taken, and the hearing continued, at the request of the defendant, until this morning.

THE FATAL BRIDGE AT HARPETH RIVER.

An Attempt to Explain the Disaster as Due to a "Strange Freak of White Pine."

From the Nashville Union and American.

In order to ascertain with certainty the truth of the many rumors that are afloat in reference to the condition of the bridge at the wreck on the Nashville & Northwestern Railroad, we got on a train yesterday morning and went to the scene of the disaster. We went without prejudice, and shall state honestly the result of our observation.

We found about 100 workmen engaged in clearing away the debris and putting up a new structure, which will be ready this morning for the passage of trains.

The bridge is known as the "Howe Truss," of two spans ninety-six feet each. The centre pillar and the end abutments are solid ashlar masonry, to all appearances perfect and in good condition. There is no visible defect. The wooden superstructure was built by the United States military authorities in the summer of 1864, and is consequently about seven years old. The timber used, except the cross-ties on the track, was white pine, brought from Cleveland or Chicago. The eastern span was entirely destroyed by the recent accident at the place, while the western span still remains and is in proper line with the chamber or arch perfect. In the ordinary wear of such a bridge, the invariable indication of giving way or decay is manifested in the sinking of the timber or arch, resulting from the weakness or decay of the cords, which are the strongest timbers, and support the rest of the superstructure. The timbers of this standing span showed no outward sign of decay, except in one brace and tenon, which were unimportant. We examined it critically, cutting and probing, which disclosed a perfectly sound exterior.

On reaching the point where the eastern span broke from the western, we found the timbers thus broken, though externally sound, were in some cases filled with a rotten core. This observation applies also to all the large timbers of the broken span which we saw and examined. Not one of them but what was rotten in the interior, yet they have a sound shell of from one to two inches in thickness on the outside. We account for this singular phenomenon upon the supposition that the timber was cut in the spring when the sap was up and while the outside dried and seasoned the inner sap soured and caused the rapid and premature rot within. This is sustained by the fact that all the small timbers used for bracing, with the exceptions mentioned above, were sound. That the decay was premature and rapid in this case, we have the fact that the ordinary life of time upon which timber is free from rot is—in white pine, ten years; yellow pine, twelve years; and oak, eight years. The bridge, therefore, being but seven years old, had, in the ordinary course of things, three years of reliable service.

But this was not really the case. The bridge timbers proved to be rotten, as we have described, and did actually break and precipitate a precious cargo of life to destruction. It turned out to be as the Coroner's jury stated—"that the timbers composing said bridge were so rotten as to be not fit for the passage of an ordinary passenger train."

Yet, while this is undoubtedly the fact, we unhesitatingly—after a careful and patient examination, having bored with an augur into timbers appearing sound on the outside and proving rotten within, and which gave no indication of unsoundness by percussion—acquit the officers of the road of all blame. They discharged, in our opinion, their whole duty, and used every diligence and precaution required, by ordinary care and prudence, to preserve the road against this calamitous accident. Less than three weeks ago Major Landis, General Agent, Mr. Smith, Superintendent of Bridges, an expert who has spent his life in the bridge business, and Joseph P. Kelly, Supervisor of the road, went over and inspected carefully every bridge and trestle from Chattanooga to Hickman. R. C. Morris, resident engineer, a gentleman of large experience and high character in his profession, having been in charge of railroads for more than twenty years, passed over the road about one month since, and says he examined carefully all the bridges constructed of white pine and found them in good shape. Superadded to this, Supervisor Kelly travels over his division of the road, from Nashville to Johnsonville, twice each week, and who has spent twenty years in the business, carefully examined this bridge on Saturday evening last, and found no stretch of cords, and the camber or arch perfect. The defect was a hidden one and not suspected. The bridge had sustained every strain that had been put upon it up to the fatal moment of the catastrophe which has brought mourning and sadness to so many hearts. Only a few hours previously it had safely passed a loaded freight train with a thirty-five ton locomotive, and was to the officers of the road who look after such things, above suspicion.

PROFESSIONAL.
THE INDIAN DOCTOR
Behold what a Cloud of Wit[illegible] Testify to the Skill of the Great "Medicine Man" of the "Garden City of the West."
Years of long and patient toil, under the conviction that in nature's vast store[illegible] there are specific remedial agencies for the ills to which flesh is heir, and with an earnest desire to utilize and place [illegible] the afflicted the developments made, [illegible] rendered the name of the Indian [illegible] famous throughout the land. From all [illegible] of the country comes the call, "Help, [illegible] fore we perish," and his rooms are crowded by the afflicted from far and [illegible]. The Indian Doctor does not promise [illegible] cure every case, but, where relief is [illegible] ble, he will do his best. Neither does he ask belief in his statement alone, but re[illegible] fers to the many who have found [illegible] his hands, among which the following [illegible] a few:
About four weeks ago Mrs. Clan[illegible] ton came from Kansas to this city for [illegible] purpose of having a cancer removed [illegible] her breast. She placed herself under [illegible] Indian Doctor's treatment, and is now [illegible] tirely well. She can be referred to at [illegible] 30 Twenty-sixth-st. Ellen Watkins, [illegible] Mulligan-st., cured of consumption in [illegible] weeks, can be referred to. Martha M[illegible] cured of dyspepsia. Mrs. Eberhart, [illegible] Faulkner-st., cured of nerve [illegible] and liver complaint. L. Smith, cured [illegible] liver and kidney complaint, [illegible] Mrs. John Morely, cured of dyspepsia [illegible] kidney complaint, corner of Milwaukee [illegible] Chicago-avs. John Brainard, cured [illegible] seminal weakness, lives at Aurora, and [illegible] be referred to. Mr. Gallahson, 159 [illegible] Union-st., cured of consumption. Mrs. [illegible] Hanover, Michigan-av., cured of bil[illegible] Mrs. B. Smith, 257 South Clark-st., [illegible] of dropsy. Little girl of Mrs. Ry[illegible] 24 Alexander-st., cured of St. Vitus' [illegible] Peter Schriser, 308 Second-st., [illegible] deafness. Mr. Hagerstein, 151 Town[illegible] st., cured of abscess on leg. Mrs. [illegible] Gough, Wabash-av., cured of rheu[illegible] Mr. J. Ewing, cured of catarrh. [illegible] hundreds of others, who are either [illegible] well or are fast recovering their health.
The Doctor gives [illegible] to all patients, and we think a trial [illegible] convince the most skeptical that [illegible] Herbs, and Barks, when dispensed by [illegible] ful hands, will restore the afflicted.
Dr. Fritz can be consulted daily, at [illegible] office, 196 South Clark-st., from 9 [illegible] till 12 m., from 2 till 4, and 8 to 9 p[illegible]

CHANCERY SALE.
CHANCERY SALE
Of Brewery and Malt House Pre[illegible] ises and other Propertie[illegible] in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada.
Pursuant to the decree of the Court of [illegible] made in a cause of Aldwell vs. Gooss[illegible], and [illegible] 15th day of September, 1870, will be sold by [illegible] tion with the approbation of Thomas [illegible] Esq., Referee in Chancery, on Saturday the [illegible] of July, A. D. 1871, at the hour of 12 o'clock [illegible] the sale rooms of F. W. Coate & Co., [illegible] East, in the city of Toronto, Canada, by F. W. [illegible] auctioneer, the following (and other) valuable [illegible] erties, viz:
The Brewery and Malt House with the [illegible] uate on the corner of William and [illegible] in the said city of Toronto, having a frontage [illegible] [illegible] Also two lots on the east side of Dummer [illegible] frontage on Dummer-st. of 120 feet by a [illegible] feet; together with the cooper shops, [illegible] boiler, tuns, coolers, malts, cisterns, [illegible] pulleys, belts, grain elevators and copper [illegible] now erected and in use in and about the said [illegible]
These premises comprise one of the largest [illegible] and malting establishments in the Province [illegible] buildings are of white brick, only recently [illegible] [illegible] are conveniently situated with reference to markets, railway stations, wharves, and [illegible] of the city, and the whole is now in complete [illegible] order, and in operation.
The property will be sold in one lot, [illegible] price of sale.
The purchaser is, at the time of sale, to pay a deposit of 10 per cent of his purchase money [illegible] within one month thereafter, to pay, with [illegible] of the purchase money; the balance to [illegible] mortgage upon the premises, payable in [illegible] from the date of the said sale, with interest [illegible]
On making the said payments and [illegible] said mortgage, the purchaser is to be let into possession of the premises and receipt of the rents and profits.
In other respects, the conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.
Further particulars and conditions of sale [illegible] Messrs. Harrison & [illegible] Blake, Kerr & Bethune, Toronto, or of the [illegible]
Dated the 20th day of May, A. D. 1871.
[illegible]
ORLER, ROSS & FOSTER, Vendor's Solicitors.

EDUCATIONAL.
Williams College
Williamstown, Mass.
Applicants for admission to Williams College [illegible] examined on Tuesday, June 27, at 9 a. m., [illegible] Hall.
There will be another examination, at the [illegible] Wednesday, [illegible] [illegible] will be given to those who cannot come [illegible]
[illegible] of character and ability, who may need it.
MARK HOPKINS, Pres.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
THE CELEBRATE[illegible]
MURRAY
&
LANMAN'S
FLORIDA WATE[illegible]
The most lasting, agreeab[illegible] and refreshing of all perfu[illegible] for use on the Handkerch[illegible] at the Toilet, and in the Ba[illegible] For sale by all Druggists a[illegible] Perfumers.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
This superb Hair Dye is the best in the w[illegible] fectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; [illegible] pointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreea[illegible] The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye p[illegible] IMMEDIATELY a splendid Black or Natur[illegible] leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does n[illegible] a particle of lead or any injurious compoun[illegible] all Druggists. Factory, 16 BOND-ST., N. Y.

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair D[illegible]
The inventor of this artificial dye, prepared o[illegible] fal principles, has taken the prize [illegible] prize is public approbation. Letters from [illegible] pronounce it unapproached as a safe, quick and [illegible] lible means of imparting the most beautiful [illegible] brown or black to gray, sandy, or red hair. [illegible] where. Manufactory, 68 Maiden Lane, New Yo[illegible]

$23—Royal Havana Lotter[illegible] Cuba.
$330,000 in gold drawn every 17 days. Prizes [illegible] and information furnished. Liberal [illegible]
[illegible]

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRI[illegible]
THE CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBU[illegible]
Contains a carefully sele[illegible] compendium of the news of [illegible] week. Its
AGRICULTURAL DEPARTME[illegible]
Is made up of correspond[illegible] from well-known PRACTIC[illegible] AGRICULTURISTS, toge[illegible] with judicious gleanings [illegible] the AGRICULTURAL PRE[illegible]
It also contains the LAT[illegible] and MOST RELIABLE
FINANCIAL AND COMMERC[illegible] INTELLIGENCE,
Giving a carefully comp[illegible] Weekly Review.
ITS EDITORIAL COLUM[illegible]
Are devoted to a careful, [illegible] did, and dignified discussi[illegible] the prominent topics of the [illegible]
The low price of subscri[illegible] brings this valuable jo[illegible] within the reach of every [illegible] son desiring a first-class pa[illegible]
Rates of Subscription (payable in adv[illegible]
Single Copy, one year, ... [illegible]
Ten Copies, one year, ... [illegible]
Larger Clubs at the same rate.
Subscribers will give their [illegible] Office address in full, inc[illegible] State and County.
Postmasters and Agents a[illegible] lowed 10 per cent comm[illegible] on yearly subscriptions.
Remit by draft, Post Offic[illegible] der, express, or in registe[illegible] ter, at our expense.
Address TRIBUNE COMPA[illegible]

A LIFE AT STAKE.

hird Day of the Trial of Ziegenmeyer, the Alleged Murderer.

oroner Stevens, and Drs. Powell and Miller on the Stand.

he Bones of Gumbleton's Arm Offered as Testimony in Court.

wo Brothers of Deceased Appear as Witnesses.

he Prosecution Rest, and the Defence Produce no Combating Evidence.

pening Argument by State's Attorney Reed.

MORNING SESSION.

[illegible]

A LIFE AT STAKE.

Third Day of the Trial of Ziegenmeyer, the Alleged Murderer.

Coroner Stevens, and Drs. Powell and Miller on the Stand.

The Bones of Gumbleton's Arm Offered as Testimony in Court.

Two Brothers of Deceased Appear as Witnesses.

The Prosecution Rest, and the Defence Produce no Combating Evidence.

Opening Argument by State's Attorney Reed.

MORNING SESSION.

The trial of Ziegenmeyer was resumed yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, in the Criminal Court. The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution was resumed.

TESTIMONY OF D. W. MILLS.

D. W. Mills was sworn and examined by Mr. Reed. He lived at No. 299 South Halsted street. In 1870 he lived at No. 244 same street, and was manufacturing candy at No. 30 West Lake street. He had seen the defendant before—first in the latter part of November, in front of No. 247 Halsted street, in a buggy with Mr. Rose, who introduced him to the defendant. He was introduced as a friend of his (Mr. Gumbleton). The witness talked a little to the defendant. He then met him again at the office of Mr. Rose, on Canal street, and had a conversation with the defendant there for some time in reference to the sale of a farm. The defendant wanted to buy one, and the witness described one which was owned by him and his brother, in LaSalle County. He next saw the defendant the next day or two, and he agreed to go and see the farm.

The defence objected to this, as irrelevant.

The Court thought it proper.

The defendant said he would go down and see the farm, and the witness wrote a letter of introduction for him to take to his brother, who lived down there. Then he said he was going alone, and hence the letter was written. In a day or two he came to Mr. Rose's office, and said he had not gone. The next day the witness saw the man known to him as Gumbleton, who said he would send to New York and get his money, and then he wrote to New York. He did not say who had his money. In five or six days he came into Mr. Rose's office, in the morning, and said the money had come, and pulled out the letter from Blake Brothers, and the check. The witness identified the check of Blake Bros. Then the defendant wanted to know how to get the money—asking to both of them. The witness said he could send it for collection, or let the bank send a telegraph, if he wanted the money at once. He said he would go to the bank, and the witness went with him, in a buggy, made his own deposit, and went and spoke to Ira Holmes of the circumstances. Then the defendant was introduced to Holmes as Mr. Gumbleton, showed the check, and Holmes said all he could do was to send it for [illegible]

[illegible]

be a piece of cord used for braces. It was about four feet long, and had a small piece of cord attached to it. He did not remember whether there was any ice on the hair, but all was frozen solid. He next saw the body eight or ten days after the inquest, and next in April.

Re-direct: The woolen jacket was over the vest, which he thought was buttoned. The jacket was not. Everything was frozen and they had to thaw out.

Re-cross: He could not remember what became of the memorandum book. Either he gave it to Mr. Dixon, or it was lost in moving the office.

TESTIMONY OF DR. MILLER.

Dr. B. C. Miller was sworn and examined by Mr. Reed. He was County Physician, and was so last January. He had made many *post mortem* examinations, and among them the one on the body in question, which he saw first at the Armory on the morning of January 5, and he saw it again in the evening. It was 9 or 10 when he first saw it. The body was clothed then, and when he made the examination in the evening. The clothes were removed April 19. He examined them at the inquest, as to appearance, etc. He examined all the pockets, and there were papers found in the left inside pocket of the vest, in a memorandum book. He identified most of the papers, as the Coroner had done. He took the letter of Blake Bros. from the envelope, and handed it to the Coroner. He also identified the clothes. He cut the pocket himself with a knife he had in his hand. The vest was buttoned, and he cut the two lower ones. He did not remember whether the woolen jacket was buttoned or not. When the clothes were taken off, the body was in the old dead house. The clothes were the same he saw at the Armory. The lower part of the nose and face were covered with ice, and all the clothing the man had on was frozen stiff. He was thawed out, and he saw the body in the evening when the ice was off, except on the beard, and he removed it. The body had chin whiskers, and thin moustache, if any. The whiskers and hair were dark brown. He had been lately introduced to two Gumbleton brothers, and had often seen them.

He was then asked to state whether there was any resemblance between the corpse and one of them.

Mr. Mason objected.

The two Gumbleton brothers were brought in.

The witness said those were the two men he had been introduced to.

He was then asked whether there was any family resemblance between them and the corpse.

Mr. Smith said they should call the brothers as witnesses.

Mr. Evans objected to this as unprecedented. The identity of a dead body could not be proved by resemblance to any living person. It was irrelevant and immaterial, for it was often the case that there was a strong likeness where there was no family connection.

Mr. Smith doubted whether there was a precedent for objecting to such testimony. They had a right in any way to identify the body as that of Gumbleton. It was not conclusive testimony, of course, but it had its weight. Two brothers of Gumbleton were produced in Court, and then a witness who saw the body when first found. Now the question was, whether it was competent to prove these remains bore a family resemblance to these brothers.

Mr. Mason said it was alleged the body had been in the waters of the lake for two months. Then it had been raised, and a casual examination made of it. How could the Doctor so examine the features of the body as to find a likeness between it and these living men? That apart from that, putrefaction had been going on, and the features must have been black and swollen, and the Doctor must swear that he was versed in the genealogies of families, which he did not believe he would do. All things considered, he did not believe it competent.

The Court thought it dangerous to admit evidence of that kind.

The witness said he found a rope about the face about the length and same kind as one shown him. He examined the body to find why he died. He came to the conclusion that the man died by drowning. Since then he has seen the body, on the 19th of April. It was the same body. He went at the request of Superintendent Kennedy to get the clothes. He saw the body again in May or June. He examined, then, to see if any bones had been broken. He examined those of the arm and took them out. He presented them in court—the humerus of each arm. He discovered that one was shorter than the other, and that there was a change in the axis of the shaft. As a surgeon, he discovered that the right humerus had been fractured, and he had no doubt of it. Dr. Powell had seen the bones with him. In the first place, this bone was half an inch shorter than the other; in the second, there was a change in the axis of the shaft; in the third, there was a thickening of the bone at that point; and, in the fourth, there appeared to be an overlying fragment of bone. He examined the teeth, and found the right incisor and canine tooth of upper jaw on the right side were gone—the last incisor. The upper front teeth were a very little prominent, and as to size rather good, and in a tolerably good state of preservation.

Cross-examination: By Mr. Mason—[By common consent the jury were allowed to view the bones.]—It is his opinion that there was a frac[illegible]

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF DR. POWELL.

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF G. KLASNER.

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF HENRY GUMBLETON.

[illegible]

by Mr. Smith. He was a brother of the last witness. He was himself [illegible] years old. He was born at Carrigaline, in the County Cork. His parents were not alive, and his father died before he was born, and his mother six or seven months ago. He now lived at Kansas City. He came to America two and a half years ago. He lived six months in New York, and went to Kansas City, where he was in a packing house, and had been there for a year and a half. There were three brothers of them, Henry, [illegible] William, and himself. So far as he knew, William was not alive. He had not seen or heard from him since November 19. Matthew William was last seen by the witness in Dublin, in 1869. His brother William looked like Henry more than him. William was a little taller than Henry, and his complexion was fairer. He had heard of his brother William having an arm—the right one—broken above the elbow, when a boy. He knew that William had two teeth gone—on the right side of the upper jaw. He lost them about three years ago. There was an old misunderstanding between William and Henry. He went up to the cemetery with Dr. Miller, last Sunday, to see a body. Two teeth were out, where his brother had lost two. Those remaining resembled those of his brother. He was familiar with his brother's handwriting, and testified to the letter from Baltimore to Blake Bros. The letter to Blake Bros. from Chicago, he said, was a forgery. He also identified the signature to the receipt for freight received by the express company as his brother's, and declared that the endorsement of the certificate on deposit was forged.

Cross-examination: By Mr. Evans. He last saw William in 1869—what month he could not say—but he thought it was in the summer. William was living in Dublin, but he was not. The witness left Ireland in 1868. He had seen him three months before leaving. He did not see him very often. The last time but one he saw him was at Liverpool, in 1866 or 1868. The witness noticed the teeth the last time he saw William. When they were lost the deceased was in Dublin. He noticed, once only, that the teeth were gone. The two did not talk at that time about the loss of the teeth, and the witness did not ask how many were lost. He could remember, from the one examination, which side the missing teeth were in. He did not remember the month he left Ireland. He came by the Anchor line on the steamer Columbia, landing in New York and going in six months to Kansas City. He did not correspond with William. He left Kansas City two weeks ago and came directly here. He first heard of his brother's death three months ago. He saw the body last Sunday, and his brother and Dr. Miller were there. He noticed then that two teeth were missing. Some might have been gone further back. He did not remember when he last saw William write. He did not know he came to this country. These teeth were similar to his brother's, because they looked like them. That was the only reason.

Re-direct: The brothers received an inheritance from the division of the estate. William should have got £2,500, but he only got £2,000. He got the money since the witness left Ireland.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT REHM.

Sergeant Rehm was sworn and examined by Mr. Reed. He was a Sergeant of Police. He knew Mr. Dixon; went to Europe with him, and got Ziegenmeyer. They found him in Brunswick, about two months ago, and brought him to Chicago. The defendant was the man.

The defence had no questions to ask.

A FREE AMERICAN CITIZEN.

A free American citizen, who tried to force his way into the court, in order to hear the trial, and who resisted an officer, and had his coat torn in the operation, was brought to the bar, and was ordered confined in the jail till to-morrow morning, when he will be brought before the court.

The court then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court reassembled at 2 o'clock.

PAPERS READ.

Mr. Reed then proceeded to read the various papers which had from time to time been identified, being the letter of credit of the Bank of Liverpool, the letter written by Gumbleton from Baltimore to Blake Bros., the answer to it which was found on the dead body, the letter written from Chicago, and dated December 1, addressed to Blake Bros., the certificate of deposit of $800 in the National Bank of Commerce, which is endorsed "pay to order of A. Ziegenmeyer, Nov. 28," the draft of Blake Bros. for $[illegible], the certificate of deposit of the Manufacturers' National Bank, dated December, for $1,500, the receipt given the Star Union Freight Line for goods shipped from Baltimore, the envelope found on the body of Gumbleton, in which was the letter from Blake Brothers, the receipt of the Union Transportation Company, Nov. 16, 1870, found on Gumbleton's body, the receipt of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., found on the body, the duplicate supposed to have been obtained by the defendant, the entry from the delivery clerk's book, and the book found in Gumbleton's chest by Geder.

BOTH SIDES REST.

The prosecution here rested their case.

Mr. Mason and the defence also rested.

MR. REED'S OPENING ARGUMENT.

Mr. Reed then made the opening argument for the prosecution. He had no doubt but that the jury were as thankful as [illegible]

[illegible]

ADJOURNMENT.

Since Mr. Mason did not desire to begin at the late hour in the evening, the Court adjourned.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Wednesday, July 12:

[illegible]

How to Petition Us.

A letter to the Cincinnati Times tells [illegible]

[illegible]

The Price Combination.

[illegible]

matter, being either distinguished engineers or practical canal men. We are informed that several models of devices, having steam as the motive power, will be exhibited at this meeting.

It is too early as yet, however, to expect that boats carrying the required two hundred tons freight, besides machinery, will be ready for trial. But we understand that within a month or six weeks several of the boats now in use will be fitted with new inventions for propelling them. At the next meeting of the committee, a Buffalo canal-steamer will probably be exhibited in competition for the prize.

The St. Joseph Strawberry Crop for 1871.

From the St. Joseph (Mich.) Herald, July 8.

The editor of the *Herald* has expended much labor on the following statistics of the strawberry crop for 1871. There were shipped from St. Joseph from May 28 to June 23, inclusive, 17,449 crates, and from Benton Harbor 18,737 crates,—a total of 29,870 bushels. From Lincoln and Stevensville, by trains and boat, there were shipped 3,918 bushels. The harvesting of the strawberry crop began on the 28th of May, and continued four weeks. The heaviest shipments were on the 8th, 9th, and 12th of June, respectively 2,267, 2,737, and 2,769 bushels. The grand total of the crop is 34,878 bushels; which, at $3 per bushel, gives $74,674. Estimating 50 pounds to the bushel, gives a grand total of 1,243,900 pounds of strawberries.

PROCEEDS.

Gross receipts		$74,634.00
Commissions	$7,463.40	
Crates and boxes (given away)	13,482.00	
Picking	15,921.91	
Freight	5,435.16	—[illegible]
Net to producer, from which drayage is to be deducted		$[illegible]

Several thousand bushels were not picked. The influx of berries from Quincy, Niles, Buchanan, Racine, and the vicinity of Chicago having run the price below the cost of crates, freight, commission, and picking. The acreage planted for the crop of 1872 is nearly double that of 1871.

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana State Republican Convention will be held in New Orleans on Wednesday, Aug. 9.

—The Hon. A. H. Stephens has been studying the Pennsylvania Democratic Address, and finds in it no trace of the New Departure, but contrariwise, "the 'Bourbon' ring throughout."

—General Kilpatrick is announced as a Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* volunteers the information that, when General McClellan, in his letter to the Tammany celebration, advocated the payment of the five-twenty bonds in gold, he did not stand upon the Democratic national platform of 1868, and that he assumed a ground extremely repulsive to the Democracy of the United States. Candidates running upon his platform, it says, would be feebly and scantily supported in the West.

—The Republicans of North Carolina are making a vigorous fight against the proposed Constitutional Convention. Senator Pool has published an address to the people protesting against it; the Republican State Central Committee has published an address showing the illegality of it, and the Raleigh *Era* predicts, from trustworthy information from every portion of the State, that the majority against the convention will exceed 20,000 votes.

—The little family quarrel among the Delaware Democrats is the occasion of some pretty sharp words. Thus one of them writes: "Had these latter-day new-departure negro-equality Democrats held meetings in 1861, as they are now doing, and told the Southern men that, if they rebelled, they (these New Departurists) would sanction every hellish act of the Republicans, and join in with them to rivet the chains of negro franchise and negro equality on them, the South would have stopped, and there would have been no rebellion."

—The following interpretation of the New Departure is extracted from the Gettysburg (Pa.) *Compiler*, which is counted among those Democratic journals which "accept" the situation: "We are as much opposed to the heresy of negro suffrage as we ever were, and always shall be opposed to it. We believe this was intended for a white man's government, and think wrong has been done by changing the status of the negro; nevertheless, this does not prevent us acknowledging that negroes actually vote. We yield to the political situation, and recognize as part of the fundamental law of the country what we cannot help recognizing. We do not go a step beyond this."

—This is the way Alexander H. Stephens' paper, the Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun*, tells how Toombs "frazzled" (to use its own term) the new departure in Washington, Ga., on the 4th: "General Toombs, we learn, made a Fourth of July speech to the largest crowd ever assembled in Wilkes County. The people came from far and near to hear him, and Washington was literally packed. The speech is reported to have been a thunderstorm of eloquent invective against the new departure, and so powerful was it that the new political bantling was stripped of its swaddling-clothes, and then torn into frazzles and turned loose upon the whirlwind of his oratory. And it is now said that in all Wilkes County there is not a man who would willingly pick up a frazzle, or even admit that he was ever inclined to 'depart.'"

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12.

The frequent reports in regard to the success of the new 5 per cent loan in Europe have thus far proved entirely groundless. The last report of this kind proves now to have been only the offer of two London bankers to take $6,000,000 of the new bonds if the Secretary would allow a commission of 3 per cent, and agree to keep all the rest of the proposed loan off the market for nine months. This is equivalent to offering 97—just the price of the 10-40s—for $6,000,000 of the bonds, provided there should be no more offered to the public for nine months. The London bankers have offered all that the new bonds are worth, under present circumstances. [illegible] bonds of the United States all over Europe, that (when other things are about equal) a difference of 1 per cent in the annual interest will inevitably make a large difference in the price of the bonds. If the new 5 per cents were not encumbered with the option of redemption, but were straight forty or fifty-year bonds, they would probably sell for par in gold, and thus furnish the money to pay off the 5-20s. Then Mr. Boutwell's threat of paying off the 5-20s might amount to something. As it is, all his talk on that head only helps to keep the 5-20s from advancing above par in gold, as they would do, if the holders were quite sure that the government could not redeem them for twenty or thirty years. One of the first things that Congress will find it necessary to do, before the new 5 per cent bonds will sell at par in gold, will be to abrogate the useless option, which the government has reserved, of redeeming these bonds in ten years from their date.

The North Missouri Railroad, from St. Louis to Kansas City, is to be sold in August, under a foreclosure of its second mortgage bonds, on account of default to pay the interest on the same. The road has never been a paying institution. It has neither Eastern nor Western connections, and is simply a local road, having its eastern terminus in St. Louis, and running by a circuitous, aimless route, regardless of the natural currents of trade, to Kansas City. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri, having the same points for its termini, and having a more direct route, through a better country, and not having to cross the Missouri River twice, as the North Missouri does, has always had the advantage of the latter. The building of the North Missouri Railroad was aided by the city and county of St. Louis in hopes of cutting Chicago out of a portion of the trade of Southern Iowa. The road has not only proved a failure in this respect, but in every other. It has never paid a dividend, and in its present situation and management probably never would. Like many other roads in all parts of the United States, that have been built with a view to subserve local interests, it will eventually be gobbled up by some overgrown railroad monopoly, and made a part of some extensive through line that will ignore the importance of its present termini, just as the people of Philadelphia see that the Pennsylvania Company intend to ignore Philadelphia, if they can lease the New Jersey roads. The North Missouri has 351 miles in operation, and its capital stock paid in is $8,000,000. The highest offer that the County of St. Louis has had for the 5,000 shares of stock it holds was 12½. Its bonded indebtedness is—

First mortgage bonds	$6,000,000
Second mortgage bonds	4,000,000
Third mortgage bonds	5,000,000
Floating debt (about)	2,000,000
Indebtedness to the State	[illegible]
Interest on do	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

The bonded indebtedness and the capital stock aggregate $30,000,000, or nearly double what the road is worth, and more than double the amount on which it could earn a fair dividend. It is reported that Mr. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Company, has made a large offer for the second mortgage bonds, in hopes of [illegible]

[illegible]

—The National Bank Committee, to whom was referred the question of the taxation of dividends for the last five months of 1870, have made a visit to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, and now have the honor to report that their labor has been fruitless. This committee recommend the following form of protest in paying the taxes assessed for the period in question: "The Bank of —— hereby protests against the payment of the tax of —— dollars, being 2½ per cent this day paid you on dividends declared by said bank in the last five months of 1870." The dividend of October, 1870, upon which the banks of Boston paid no tax, comes within this last five months spoken of. No demand has yet been made for this tax, but we understand the bills are ready and will soon be presented.

—An important question soon to come before the Secretary of the Interior will necessitate a decision whether, in the estimation of the laws granting lands and bonds to railroad companies, a narrow-gauge road with light rolling stock is a "first-class railroad," such as those laws require to be built. The Secretary will probably refer the matter to a special commission composed of some of the leading railroad men of the country. The indications are that the narrow gauge, 3 feet 6 inches or 3 feet, will be largely adopted in future. It has many elements of economy, speed, and safety. Colonel T. A. Scott, we see it stated, is outspoken in favor of the narrow gauge—we presume, however, with a qualification. In some situations, and for some purposes, it no doubt has superior qualifications.

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.

[illegible]

SECURITIES IN LONDON.

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 12.—There was but little doing in Wall street late p. m., all attention centering in the up-town disturbances.

Gold was a little firmer this morning, selling up to 112¾, but in the afternoon it declined to and closed at 112⅝. One and two per cent was paid for carrying. The clearings were $47,000,000.

Governments were steady, with limited transactions. The offerings at the government purchase were $3,161,000, at from 112.20 to 113.05. The awards were $1,000,000 at from 112.20 to 112.27.

Stocks have been strong, and but for the disturbed condition of the city, it is probable a higher price would have been reached. But few stocks offering. Exaggerated reports of riots all over the city were used to depress the market, but without effect. The principal dealings were in Reading, Lake Shore, Rock Island, Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern, St. Paul, and Wabash. The market closed strong.

Money was very easy at 3 per cent. In State bonds Missouris were strong and tolerably active. The remainder of the list was neglected.

Sterling, 110½.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 49 cars wheat; 480 cars corn; 10 cars oats; 18 cars rye; 4 cars barley. Total, 561 cars, or 223,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 5,156 bu wheat; 5,842 bu corn; 3,208 bu oats; 1,369 bu rye.

The produce markets were less active to-day, very little being done except in corn and rye. The shipping movement was comparatively quiet, and the speculative fraternity stood as widely apart as possible, being repelled by the heat. There were no great changes in our price lists.

Highwines were firm at yesterday's price, with a fair demand. Sales were 350 brls at 91c.

Lake freights were less active and easier. The shippers held off for a reduction of ½c, which vessel-owners were reluctant to concede, and a few compromises were made, the parties meeting half way. A total of 9 grain charters was reported, which will carry out 34,000 bu wheat, 158,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu rye. [illegible] for oats. Wheat was taken to Kingston at [illegible], and corn to Ogdensburg at 9½c. Through rates were unchanged, at 21c and 22c on wheat and corn to New York, and 22½c and 21c on do to Boston.

Provisions were dull and easier, in sympathy with a weakening in live hogs, which was due to larger receipts. [illegible]

[illegible]

LATER.

Wheat was quiet and easier. No. 2 spring closing at $1 10½ for seller July. No. 2 corn closed quiet at 53⅛c for seller July or seller August. Provisions were neglected.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following table shows the daily receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

Eastern Live Stock Markets.

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

NASHVILLE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.................July 12.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

[illegible]

Lake Freights.

[illegible]

Disasters.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous Items.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin,

[illegible]

Dr. Clark.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

First Day of the Regatta at Oconomowoc.

The Six-Oared Race Won by the Twilight, of East Saginaw.

Base Ball, the Turf, and the Trigger.

Aquatic.

[illegible]

Base Ball.

[illegible]

The Turf.

[illegible]

The Trigger.

[illegible]

COURT REPORTS.

Patent Case Disposed of by Judge Blodgett.

Breach of Land Contract—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

[illegible]

FOREIGN.

First Instalment of the French Indemnity Paid.

The German Forces Retiring from France.

Thiers' Letter to the Pope a Forgery.

FRANCE.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[illegible]

PRUSSIA.

[illegible]

AUSTRIA.

[illegible]

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

WISCONSIN.

College Exercises at Beloit.

[illegible]

MISSOURI.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON.

Questions Propounded by the Civil Service Commissioners.

Testimony Before the Ku-Klux Committee.

Status of Territorial Delegates.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—The questions which the Civil Service Commission forwarded to the President, with a request to lay them before the Attorney General, were two in number. First, whether, under the constitution, the President could, by the act of March 3, be authorized to appoint a Board of Examiners, on whose certificate, after competitive examination, the winner would be entitled, by virtue of such certificate, to appointment to any of the departments, whether he was the choice of the Secretary at the head of it or not. Second, if the first question be decided in the negative, can the President still lay down rules and regulations by which the Board of Examiners shall give certificates of qualification and character, and the Secretaries be bound to select from such examined class, or can they go outside, and, under existing laws regulating appointments, select whoever they please. The commission consider the right of authority upon the negative side of the question, and, if it is so decided by the Attorney General, the commission will concede that the competitive system cannot be constitutionally adopted, except in case of those offices which are now Presidential appointments. [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLINOIS.

Rapid Railroad Work—State Finances—Richard J. Oglesby.

[illegible]

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Trial of the Kiowa Chiefs in Texas—Witnesses Sent Forward.

[illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

[illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE OF

Parlor & Chamber Sets,

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

Every FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock.

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

DRY GOODS,

Children's, Boys', and Men's Clothing, Linens, Cloths, Cassimeres, Notions, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

[illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By C. C. THAYER & CO.

Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY

AT AUCTION,

Thursday, July 13, at 3 p. m.,

[illegible]

By C. M. GILBERT & CO.

[illegible]

AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

C. M. GILBERT & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE,

ON

Thursday, July 13, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

[illegible]

Shelf Hardware,

AND TOOLS,

[illegible]

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

RARE CHANCE.

[illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible]

The Trans-Atlantic Troupe,

Imperial Japanese.

[illegible]

Grand Matinee Saturday.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

KATIE PUTNAM,

[illegible]

DAVID GARRICK

[illegible]

Po-Ca-Hon-Tas.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

THURSDAY, July 13.

WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.

[illegible]

LISCHEN and FRITZCHEN.

[illegible]

OURS,

[illegible]

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

[illegible]

MR. JOHN DILLON,

[illegible]

PAUL PRY.

[illegible]

Harry Stanley. The Great Sappho.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

51 [illegible]

92 [illegible]

103 [illegible]

172 [illegible]

213 [illegible]

231 [illegible]

261 [illegible]

296 [illegible]

320 [illegible]

366 [illegible]

486 [illegible]

494 [illegible]

539 [illegible]

1018 [illegible]

1072 [illegible]

1074 [illegible]

BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

MACHINERY.

[illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

[illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, ETC.

[illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

$150 [illegible]

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

TO LOAN.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

THE IRISH RIO

Imposing Obsequies of Members of the Ninth Regiment on Sunday.

Apprehensions of a Sec Outbreak on that Occasion.

A Rioter Buried in Fine S by One of the Hibernian Societies.

Illustration of the Desperate Ch acter of the Mob.

Unabated Excitement in the mediate Vicinity of the Massacre

Statements of Suff pit

Special Dispatch to T

NINTH REGIM

NEW YORK, July 14.—

[illegible]